The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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FIRST EDITION.

ICELANDIC EXPERIENCES.

Bayard Taylor's Account of the Inhabitants and Some Noted Places.

A Surprising Panorama—Thingvalla and the Geysers—The King Gaining in Popularity.

[From a regular correspondent of the Tribune.]

REIKIAVIK, August 1.—I can scarcely continue to give a whereat record of events, for in a place so remote and original in its character, everything that happens seems to bear a certain stamp of interest. If you step on a blossom, it may be an arctic plant, unknown elsewhere; if a bird flies overhead, it is probably an eider duck; if a boy speaks in the street, he may use words made venerable in the Eddas of Sæmund and Snorre Sturluson. Isolation, separate development, prevalence of elements that have perished in other lands, make Iceland a study by itself. Scarcely anything I have learned in former travel, even in Sweden and Norway, explains the features of life here. Anchored in the middle of the Northern Ocean, between two continents, the island belongs but very slightly to either. But the simplest form of narration, after all, is the truest, and I know no better plan than to give the events and impressions of our days in the exact order in which they come to us. Yesterday, for instance, furnished us with a different stock, and, inasmuch as there is no further public ceremony until Sunday, we let ourselves comfortably drift along the current of chances, appropriating no hour to vexance.

The sweep of mountain shores curving the northern extremity of the Faxa Fiord, and the inland ranges have been gradually growing into form since our arrival, and almost every hour brings out some unexpected feature. To-day's panorama is surprising. Sixty five miles to the west, floating on the sea like an iceberg, shines the unbroken white mass of the Soræfells Tokull. Northward of him the land disappears, to emerge again in sharp blue peaks, which are succeeded by higher and more prominent ones, until across the last bight of the fiord, the inner mountains show every gulley and ravine, every streak of snow, patch of pale green herbage or purple volcanic rock. Sun and shadow, ever in motion over their faces, make continual and exquisite changes of color. Inland, there is the gratest variety of outline, from the turfy shores to the horns, peaks and rampart-like ridges in the distance. The air is wonderfully clear, so that the tints of the great panorama—which has a sweep of over a hundred miles—are marked by the greatest possible delicacy and purity. Without being deep and glowing, as in the South, they produce almost the same effect, and there are moments when one can only think of the Mediterranean and the Grecian Archipelago.

We spent yesterday morning on shore. The sailors filled our water casks at the town pump, some of the party bought eider-down or photographs, others paid further visits of ceremony. Capt. Howling, proposing to take stones from the nearest harbor island as ballast, was quite taken aback by the refusal of the proprietor to allow any portion of his volcanic real estate to be carried away. The reason given was that the island would be gradually diminished in size, and furnish so much the less brooding-ground for eider ducks. These self-sacrificing birds make their nests almost in the outskirts of Reikiavik. They are protected by law, and show no fear of men.

I called upon the French Consul and his family, and the Chief-Justice of Iceland, finding, as everywhere else, intelligence, refinement, and a most kindly hospitality. The young ladies spoke English and French with fluency. The long Winter, during which no steamer comes from Denmark, and the rest of the world has no practical existence for them, is devoted to reading and study, and they thus fully keep pace with their sisters in other lands.

In the afternoon, the Captain proposed a boat excursion to a hot spring near the shore, a mile or two from the town, and three of us joined him. On the way we called on the German frigate Niobe, to whose first officer, Capt.-Lieut. Von Schrader, I had been commended by his friends in Erfurt and Gotha. The vessel, of the stanch old English build, is used as a training ship for cadets, of whom there are at present 35 on board. Our reception by all the officers was so hearty that it could only terminate in mutual invitations to lunch and dinner. Officers of the army are proverbially strictly national, officers of the navy cosmopolitan; but I should be glad if our gentlemen of the latter estate were able to speak to visitors, in a foreign port, in their own language, as every one of these was, and to discuss literature and art as eagerly and intelligently as old traditions of the service.

We pushed off at last, hoisting a sail, and swiftly ran along the coast, seeking for the embouchure of a river, which is fed from the hot springs. The wind enabled us to skirt the rough basaltic shore closely, without much danger of staving in the bottom of our little craft, but we failed to detect the exact point. There was a two story house of stone on a broad headland; several boys on ponies came dashing down the green slope behind it, and a group of children at a little cove seemed to watch our movements with much interest. We found, too late, that they were beacons to the entrance of the Hit River. Our only profit from the trip was the sight of an enormous seal—it could hardly have been less than 12 feet in length—which every now and then popped up its huge, stupid head behind us. After a dance of nearly two hours over the rough waves, we were glad to return and leave the hot springs from which Reikiavik (the smoking or steaming harbor) is said to derive its name.

Our visits on shore have been continued to day. They are always agreeable, but so much alike in form of reception, heartiness of welcome, and even the material features of the residences, that it is scarcely necessary to describe them in succession. The best houses in the town are very much alike in structure and internal arrangement. There is usually a little hall or ante-room, about large enough to pull off an overcoat in, then the study or reception-room of the owner, according to his profession, and beyond it the *salon* where the ladies receive their guests. White curtains, pots of flowers in the windows, a carpet on the floor, a sofa, centre-table with books and photographs, and pictures on the walls are the invariable features of this apartment; and in spite of the lowness of the ceiling and other defects in architectural characteristics, it is always cheerful, bright, and agreeable. Rocking chairs are not uncommon, and the guest easily forgets both latitude and locality as he looks out upon currant-bushes and potato-plants, while conversing with a grave, earnest-faced young lady upon Shakspeare, German literature, or the latest music.

The common people—if one has the right to use the word "common" in referring to such people—are still something of a puzzle to an Except among our Indian tribes, I never saw such a soleal, indifferent face. They watch us with a curiosity which is intense, but never obtrusive, yet when I attempt to make a nearer acquaintance through the medium of Danish they are shy and shrinking to such an extent that they do not attempt to conceal it. The average stature is short, not above five feet six inches, complexion of a coarse ruddy brown, hair generally blond and straight, eyes blue or gray, body broad, short, and compact, with short, sturdy limbs, large hands and feet—in fact a general aspect of rough vigor, but also of something more than that. What this something may be it will be my task to discover when we go into the interior of the island.

This morning some of our party took ponies and rode out to the Laxa, or Salmon River, about four miles from here. Mr. Thomson, a very enterprising and obliging merchant, who supplies our vessel during her stay here, accompanied them as he had accompanied the King yesterday. The salmon were not quite so ready to be captured as His Majesty found them (a circumstance I will not endeavor to explain) but I believe ours caught a dozen, some of which have been ordered to be "kippered" for friends and families. I have never tasted fish more succulent, prodigal of flesh, or delicious in flavor.

The journey to Thingvalla and the Geysers gives us much anxiety. It is absolutely necessary to take a tent, as every farmy byre in the neighborhood is sure to be crowded by family and friends, and the churches the only hotel to be reckoned upon in Iceland) will be opened to the multitude. In a land like this, where the tavern is unknown and private hospitality is so limited by the scanty resources of the people, I find it simply and entirely Christian that the Church should be opened to shelter the weary traveler, to give him a roof to the season of cold rain, and so guard his nightly slumbers. But we hear of so many families who are going to attend the ceremonies at Thingwalla that some prudence is absolutely prescribed. The King's guide, Zoega, promises us thirty horses, with saddles, packs, and provision boxes.

During the two days of the King's stay he has been gaining in popularity. His frank, handsome face attracts the people; they find him easily accessible, and the interest he takes in all matters which concern them is evidently not assumed. To day he paid a visit to old Bjarne Thorsteinson (father of the Sheriff), who is 94 years old and has been blind for a long time. Entering unannounced, His Majesty greeted the old man, taking his hand. "Who are you?" asked the latter. "I don't know you; what is your name?" "I am called Christian the Ninth," said the King. "Well, then," Bjarne remarked, "if you take a kind man by surprise, you must expect to hear such questions."

All looks well for the festival to-morrow.

B. T.

MASSACHUSETTS.

President Grant and Party at a Camp Meeting.

VINEYARD GROVE, Mass., August 27.—President Grant and party arrived here to-day, and was received at Vineyard Highlands wharf in an elegantly decorated horse car, which conveyed him to Bishop Haven's cottage. He was there welcomed to the camp ground by Rev. M. J. Talbot, President of the Camp Meeting Association. The President replied "Thank you, sir." He was soon after conducted to the tabernacle and introduced to an immense assemblage of people, who cheered loudly. The introduction of Vice President Wilson, Secretary Belknap, Postmaster General Jewell, and Gen. Talcot followed, and after singing by the congregation of "My Country 'tis of thee," the distinguished guests retired. The President, on his way here, was received with salutes at Falmouth and Woods Hole.

THE INDIANS FIGHT.

General Davidson Attacked by Oconees, Kiowas and Comanches.

More Evidences of Indian Treachery—Big Fox's Villany—A Promise of Surrender Followed by Open Fighting—Capture of 80 Lodges with Utensils and Paraphernalia—Six Hours' Fighting—Four United States Troops Reported Killed and Three Wounded—The War to be Vigorously Prosecuted.

HEADQUARTERS IN THE FIELD,
WICHITA AGENCY, via CADDO, I. T.,
August 25, 1874.

The Indian war has at last assumed its full proportions in this quarter to-day. General J. W. Davidson, commanding at Fort Sill, received information last evening from Colonel Gains Lawson, commanding a company at this agency, that the Oconees, a hostile band numbering between sixty and seventy lodges, had come into the Wichita agency, and as the instructions are that any Indians found outside of their reservations should be arrested, disarmed and held for punishment, General Davidson determined immediately, in obedience to higher orders, to proceed to this point with companies C, E, H and L of the Tenth cavalry, and starting at nine o'clock last evening, made a forced march of thirty miles. Arriving at about eleven o'clock this morning, the troops, to the number of about 250, were drawn up in line of battle on the skirt of the reservation along the river bank of the Wichita, and the Oconee chiefs were at once cited through the old and favorite interpreter, Mr. Horace P. Jones, of Fort Sill. But in response to the requisition for the appearance of the Oconee chiefs, no one but Big Red Fox answered for his tribe.

A Big Talk.

General Davidson immediately proceeded to hold a "big" talk with the "big" chief and bad man, as follows:—

The President of the United States has found that his people were killing and plundering other people on the plains, notwithstanding that they had said they would be good and would not kill the white people. But they had lied about it, and the President had got tired and mad and instructed his officers to punish these bad people. The Caddos, Pareneeks and some of the Comanches were good Indians. The 31 of August had been fixed for the enrolling of all good Indians who were on reservations, and those who had done wrong and not come in had to be arrested, and the good separated from the bad. Accordingly General Davidson said that now he wanted him to surrender all his arms and horses and to go with him as a prisoner, with his women, back to Fort Sill, where the property belonged. All he had to say to him now was to ask him what his determination would be, and it must be given at once. If he acquiesced in this, well and good; if not, why, then, he would have to fight, and he must prepare for it forthwith.

Big Fox's Reply.

The dark, sullen, dangerous chief, as he folded his blanket slowly around his well-knit form, paused a moment and after bitterly compressing his lips said:—"Well, I will do what you want." This was supposed to end everything amicably and satisfactorily, and everyone felt happy and congratulatory and each one scattered himself about leisurely awaiting the arrival of the reds, as arranged. Your correspondent, tired and worn out with heat and travel, laid down to rest awhile, when all of a sudden there was an excitement which boded no good.

An Attack on the Troops.

Almost instantly it was found that the Indians, far from keeping their promise, had in anguished war and bloodshed. The troops wheeled into line, the company in Big Red Fox's tepees returning the fire of the Indians with rapidity, from their Springfield breech-loaders.

Kiowas and Comanches Join In.

Meanwhile receiving a heavy fire in the rear, opened on them by a lot of sympathizing Kiowas and Comanches, which was very hot and rapid, your correspondent, who with the doctor and Horace P. Jones brought up the left wing, was under a perfect shower of bullets, which wounded three men and killed two horses.

Four Men Killed.

Outside of this a runner just here at the tent reports four men killed by the Indians. The engagement commenced about twelve o'clock and lasted all day. At intervals, as I write, rapid picket firing continues, and our men are attacked at many points simultaneously, but the colored troops behaved very fairly in the contest with the Indians. General Davidson and his officers all behaved with great nerve and gallantry, though the occasion was trying in the extreme.

More Fighting Expected.

This may be said to be the commencement of the arbitrament of this Indian question by war and a sound thrashing, and it has fallen to the luck of General Davidson to lead off in the initiative of action in the field. Additional forces have been sent for, and will arrive here in a few days, when a good deal of fighting will undoubtedly be done. To-morrow may be a busy day for us, but the Indians will doubtless be overcome. About two hundred of them are under arms now.

Indian Property Captured.

The day's victory by General Davidson resulted in the following destruction of Indian property after the camp had been captured and ourrendered:—

Eighty lodges, lodge poles, lodge skins and all the camp utensils, with a full supply of ammunition and rations. Their ponies and squaws were the only things saved, and these they secured by running them off.

The Indians to be Followed up.

The hostile Indians will be pursued hence up the Wichita with unswerving force and relentlessness. General Davidson has endeavored to avoid this bloodshed with commendable magnanimity, by endeavoring to effect a peaceful settlement of the question; but a bitter war is now imminent.

Captain Thomas Little, Lieutenant Wilson, Colonels Gale Lawson, Lyon, H. Carpenter, Major Woodward and Lieutenant Kelly, with Captain Viele and others deserve mention for courage and gallantry.

Treachery of the Comanches.

The most significant thing is that while no unkind word was said to or of the Kiowas and Comanches here when the fire was opened on the troops by the Oconees, they were the first to commence firing on the troops in the rear. Santanta, Big Tree, Rouble, Viscop, Woman's Heart and Lone Wolf are out from their camps. The latter had the impudence to send in to make a treaty just as the firing commenced. I send this by runner to Caddo to be forwarded at once by telegraph.

TENNESSEE.

Reward for the Gibson County Jail Breakers.

NASHVILLE August 27.—Governor Brown sent the following telegram to the Sheriff of Gibson county at twelve o'clock last night:

NASHVILLE August 26.—I have no direct information of your troubles, but it is reported here, on the authority of the press dispatches, that riots are imminent in your county. If this is true, it is your duty to summon a posse of your best citizens and preserve the peace by dispersing the rioters and preventing collisions; but in such a manner and by such means, if possible, to avoid bloodshed. Keep me advised of the state of things and I will render you all the necessary assistance to uphold the law and protect society. I have offered a reward of $500 each for the jail breakers, and invoke your aid and that of all good citizens to bring all the law breakers to punishment.

(Signed.) JOHN C. BROWN, Governor.

He also issued a proclamation offering $500 reward each for the Trenton jail breakers and the two murderers of Julia Hayden, colored school teacher, of Trousdale county.

Indignation Against the Murderers.

MEMPHIS, TENN., August 27.—There is an intense feeling of indignation here against the murderers of the negro prisoners at Trenton. The press of the city denounce them for their cowardly butchery. The Buff City battalion of State Guards tendered their services to the Governor to bring them to punishment. Dispatches from Humboldt report all quiet to-night, but the negroes are much alarmed.

UTAH.

The Divorce Suit of Brigham Young vs. Ann Eliza.

SALT LAKE, August 27.—The *Evening News* says, in relation to the answer of Brigham Young in the Ann Eliza divorce and alimony suit: "Our readers will readily perceive that the answer, being constructed in technical style for a legal purpose only, is necessarily of an essentially different character to that of an informal statement."

The *Tribune* presents the record from the Probate Court, showing Ann Eliza to have been divorced from James L. Dee on December 23d, 1865, and states that judgment was made at the request of Brigham Young in writing addressed to the Presiding Judge. The claim is made that the Superior Courts of this Territory having ruled that the Probate Court had no jurisdiction in divorce cases, that Ann Eliza still remains the wife of Dee.

FORT WAYNE.

Interesting Libel Suit.

FT. WAYNE, Ind., August 27.—Mr. Chas. Billings, a telegraph operator of Cleveland, formerly of this city, has entered suit in the Circuit Court against the Ft. Wayne *Sentinel* for libel on account of a slanderous article, which recently appeared in that paper, to the effect that some years ago Billings married a woman in Panama, swindled her out of her fortune, some $30,000 or $40,000, then abandoned her, came to this country, and married again, and that on account of ill treatment the second wife had left him. The whole story is claimed by Billings, and admitted by Morss, the local reporter who wrote it, to be a fabrication based on some idle rumors gleaned from an irresponsible party. Mr. Billings lays his damages at $25,000, and has refused to listen to any offers which have been made to compromise the matter.

SECOND EDITION.

Four O'Clock.

BEECHER-TILTON.

The Labors of the Investigating Committee Completed.

The Report to be Submitted this Evening.

Libel Suits Instituted by Bowen

The Committee's Report Ready.

NEW YORK, August 27.—The Beecher Investigating Committee had a four hours' session in the office of one of the members here, yesterday, during which time the report previously prepared was read over and carefully revised. It is now ready to be submitted by the Examining Committee to the church on Friday evening, and will be previously printed, so as to furnish it correctly to the press.

Libel Suits Instituted by Bowen.

Henry C. Bowen to-day instituted proceedings in libel against the Brooklyn *Eagle*, in which the damages are laid at $100,000. The complaint is based upon an interview published in the *Eagle* purporting to have taken place between Bowen and an *Eagle* reporter, which Bowen claims to be false in every particular, and upon three editorial articles in immediately following publications of the same. A civil suit for libel has also been instituted by Bowen against the reporter who wrote the interview. Damages are claimed to the amount of $50,000

Dumas Barnes, proprietor of the *Argus*, was to-day arrested for libel at the instance of Henry C. Bowen and his son for the publication of an alleged interview with Henry M. Smith. Barnes was released on his own recognition to appear to-morrow and make arrangements for bail.

Secret Meeting of the Investigators.

The Plymouth Church Investigating Committee met in secret session this afternoon. This was their final meeting, and at its conclusion they announced that their labors were finished so far as their report was concerned, and that it was ready to be submitted at the Plymouth church meeting to-morrow evening.

POLITICAL.

Missouri Democratic State Convention.

ST. LOUIS, August 27.—The Democratic State Convention met again at Jefferson City this morning and adopted a platform. It opposes the passage of the Civil Rights bill, and also mixed schools; opposes Federal interference in State affairs; demands the payment of 5-20 bonds in legal tenders; demands the abolition of national bank currency, and the substitution of Government notes therefor; believes that import duties should be laid on the basis of revenue; demands the repeal of the present tariff laws; and demands the repeal of the tax on distilled and fermented liquors, and tobacco.

The following nominations were made: For Governor, Charles H. Hardin; Lieutenant Governor, Norman J. Coleman; Secretary of State, M. A. McGrath; Auditor, Thomas Holladay; Treasurer, Joseph W. Mercer; Register of Lands, Oscar Kochtitzky.

New Jersey Republican State Convention.

TRENTON, N. J., August 27.—The Republican State Convention met at noon. Hon. Geo. A. Halsey, of Essex, was nominated unanimously for Governor. The resolutions adopted approve the principles upon which the Republican party was founded, and eulogize its achievements, particularly as to the reconstruction measures, maintenance of the national credit, reduction of the public debt, and the honorable adjustment of foreign complications; express unabated confidence in General Grant; favor such legislation as will maintain the faith of the Government to the creditors, and secure a speedy resumption of specie payments, and approve such a judicious and such equal internal taxation as will afford protection to domestic manufacturers and best promote and encourage the industrial interests of the State.

Senator Frelinghuysen and Secretary Robeson made stirring speeches, after which the Convention adjourned.

Kansas Republican State Convention.

TOPEKA, August 27.—On re-assembling this morning the Republican State Convention completed the nomination of a State ticket as follows: Secretary of State, T. H. Cavanaugh; Treasurer, Samuel Lapsley; Auditor, D. W. Wells; Attorney General, A. M. Randolph; Superintendent of Public Instruction, John Frazier; Associate Justices of the Supreme Court, D. M. Valentine.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, August 27, 1874.

Released and Re-arrested.

Theodore Pile and George Kirstein, arrested last Tuesday on a charge of absconding from Kulm, Germany, with 180,000 thalers belonging to a bank of that city and other property, were yesterday discharged from custody, as far as that case was concerned, no instructions having been received from Germany, and the German Consul General making no application for their arrest. Kirstein was immediately re-arrested on a Supreme Court order, on the complaint of a man here who charges him with swindling him out of $5,000 in Kulm in November last, and was committed to jail.

Penian Convention.

The thirteenth annual Convention of the Fenian Brotherhood, which opened on Tuesday, was resumed yesterday. More than one hundred delegates were present, including some of the most prominent Fenians in the United States. The object of the Convention is to seek a closer union between the Fenians of this country and those of Ireland. The Convention will be in session until Saturday next.

A Country's Honor Satisfied.

A dispatch received to-day by the editor of the *Cronista* from Senor de Couta, who had a duel with the Cuban Rollins, states, "I have satisfied my country's honor and my own. The duel was according to the code, and I have been wounded slightly." No date is given to the dispatch, but is supposed to be Paris.

Gold Awarded.

The Secretary of the Treasury to-day awarded $1,000,000 gold at 109 60 to 109.65.

WEATHER REPORT.

Local Observations.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER,
UNITED STATES SIGNAL SERVICE,
PITTSBURGH, PA., August 27, 1874.

Time.	Bar.	Ther.	Humid.	Wind	Weather.
7 A. M	30 15	60	65	NE	Fair
2 P. M	30 04	76	34	SE	Fair
9 P. M	30.11	64	57	SE	Clear

Mean Barometer, 30 10.
Mean Thermometer, 65
Highest Thermometer, 77.
Lowest Thermometer, 57.

GEO. H. ROHE,
Sergt., Sig. Service, U. S. A., Observer.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., 1 A. M., August 28, 1874.

Probabilities for To-Day.

Over New England and the Middle States, lower barometer, stationary or rising temperature, southerly winds, clear and partly cloudy weather, and over the southern and western portions of the latter possibly rain areas.

Daily Bulletin.

OFFICE OF OBSERVATORY,
PITTSBURGH, August 27, 1874, 10:48 P. M.

The weather at Cairo was threatening, thermometer 73; Cincinnati, cloudy, thermometer 71; Davenport, Iowa, fair, thermometer 68; Indianapolis, Ind., fair, thermometer 70; Keokuk, Iowa, light rain, thermometer 68; Leavenworth, Ks., clear, thermometer 79; Louisville, cloudy, thermometer 69; Memphis, cloudy, thermometer 84; Nashville, Tenn., cloudy, thermometer 71; Omaha, Neb., threatening, thermometer 75; Pittsburgh, Pa., clear, thermometer 61; Shreveport, La., clear, thermometer 83; St. Louis, Mo., light rain, thermometer 72; St. Paul, Minn., cloudy, thermometer 69; Vicksburg, Miss., clear, thermometer 79; LaCrosse, cloudy, thermometer 73.

GEO. H. ROHE, Observer.

THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, August 27, 1874.

Calls on National Banks for Legal Tenders.

Up to the present date the National Bank Redemption Agency of the Treasury Department has made calls upon banks for about $2,000,000 of legal tenders, to reimburse the Treasury for notes of their issue redeemed. A call for $1,250,000 more will be made in a day or two, as soon as the necessary list can be prepared.

Engineers Going to Europe for Information.

The Commission of Engineers to report on an improved plan of outlet at the mouth of the Mississippi have left for Europe, and will visit the Po, Danube and Rhine, in order to personally inspect those rivers and obtain such information as may be applicable to the Mississippi.

THE GALLOWS.

Two Murderers Hanged in California.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 26.—At Shasta to-day, John E. Baker, aged twenty-six years, and Charles Crouch, aged eighteen years, were hanged for the murder of George S. Kane, a mule rider, in December last; the latter for the murder of Mrs. Radler in January. On the scaffold, Crouch said that he had no statement to make. Baker said that he had repented of all his sins, and hoped for forgiveness. Each exhibited great firmness. Neither made any confession.

A Soldier Hanged at Fort Garry.

FT. GARRY, Manitoba, August 27.—The soldier Medland was hanged this morning for the murder of young Brown in June last. The execution was private.

FOREIGN.

GERMANY.

The International Congress.

BRUSSELS, August 27.—The final sitting of the International Congress will be held on Saturday night.

The Spanish Minister.

BERLIN, August 27.—The Spanish representative in this city has received full credentials as Minister, and has asked for an audience with the Emperor.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Obituary.

LONDON, August 27.—John Henry Foley, the sculptor, is dead.

THE LATEST NEWS.

Condensed Telegrams from All Quarters.

—The Memphis *Daily Register*, after an existence of about a year, has suspended.

—It is announced that Gen. Butler will run for Congress in the Sixth Massachusetts District.

—The steamship Lisboy, of the Royal Mail Steam Packet Line, is ashore at San Ignacio, Uruguay.

—The President has recognized Emil Lürdburg as Vice Consul of Sweden and Norway at St. Louis.

—Prof. Pierre Blot, the famous culinary artist, died on Wednesday, at his residence in Jersey City.

—Mrs. Adams, wife of G. A. Adams, of the Cleveland *Commercial Review*, was drowned at Put-in Bay on Thursday.

—The Democrats of the Eleventh Indiana Congressional District nominated Jonathan D. Cox, of Miami county, for Congress.

—Gov. Dix has pardoned Carlistan Mayer, who was sent to prison for participation in the Tompkins square (New York) labor disturbance.

—The steamship Westphalia, which left New York August 13 h, for Hamburg, was spoken, on the 24th, as disabled. She had broken a shaft and was proceedingly slowly.

—Yesterday the Arkansas Constitutional Convention was engaged on the finance article. The general disposition seems to be to provide for the payment of all just debts of the State.

—The Irish rifle team which is to participate in the International shooting match at Creedmore, will sail for the United States on the 5th of September. The following gentlemen will comprise the party: James Milner, John Rigby, Edmund Johnson, James Wilson, Dr. Hamilton, Captain Malfor, H. Forster, W. Waterhouse, J. Doyle and J. Kelly.

—A dispatch from Owen county, Kentucky, reports that the Russell-Walker party started yesterday morning to meet Gen. Murray and the United States troops at Gratz, where they propose to surrender. Russell is willing to come to trial when assured he will not be molested by the Smoot party. Wm. Smoot, the leader of the Smoot party, surrendered last night near the county line, and is now in the hands of the civil authorities at Frankfort.

NEWPORT.

The Excursion on the Steamship City of Peking — An Impromptu Meeting on Board.

NEWPORT, R. I., August 27.—This evening the excursionists on board the steamship City of Peking organized an impromptu meeting. President Sage was called to the chair, and speeches were made by Sage, Governor Parker of New Jersey, Congressmen Townsend of Pennsylvania, Kellogg of Connecticut, W. D. Kelly of Pennsylvania, Hon. Erastus Brooks, General Horace Porter, and others. The addresses were in compliment of the energetic manner in which Messrs. Sage, Hatch and the other managers of the line had carried out their determination that the American flag should be seen more frequently upon the ocean, and in praise of the enterprise and skill of John Roach, the builder of the vessel.

SPORTING NEWS.

The Races.

LONG BRANCH, August 27.—The selling race for all ages, a mile and-a-half, was won by Quits, Stockwood second, Mary Constant third, Wizzard fourth. Time, 2:48¾.

The third event was a mile heat race, best three in five, substituted for the four mile heat race, which did not fill. The race was most exciting, requiring five heats to decide the contest. It was won by Jack Frost, taking the last three heats, after Fadladeen had won two. Time 1:48¾, 1:46¾, 1:46½, 1:49 and 1:53¾.

Mr. SEWICKLEY.

MT. SEWICKLEY, August 27, 1874.

Wednesday was a great day here. The experience meeting at eight o'clock was conducted by Rev. Dr. Davidson and did not close until a quarter of twelve. Shouts of happiness went up on every side and in the midst of the happy state of feeling, an invitation was given to seekers of religion to come and seek Jesus. Sixteen or seventeen responded promptly and every soul on the ground seemed to have received a fresh baptism. It was found impossible to close the meeting in time for the regular moving service, and it was continued until near noon, six or eight being converted.

The first sermon of yesterday was preached by Rev. Dr. Hunter, and from the text given in his text, Proverbs, xxiv, 27; "Prepare thyself without home," etc., etc. The sermon was very entertaining, the speaker closing with an earnest appeal to the sinners present to seek the first opportunity of securing their soul's salvation. Two meetings as usual were held at half past six. The young men's prayer meeting at the preaching stand was very good. The young ladies' meeting at the chapel was excellent—many were present.

A very effective sermon from Rev. J. E. Mills was preached last night. It was so powerful that many hard, strong hearts were aroused. This closes the services held to-morrow, it being the last of the meeting.

Preachers arrived to-day: Rev. S. M. Hickman and Rev. Dr. Hunter, editor of the *Christian Advocate*.

This, Thursday has been the last day of Mt. Sewickley camp meeting for the year, and at early dawn everybody seemed to be impressed with that fact, and the happy feeling waxed warmer than before, and all through the day shouts of praise have been ascending, and to night as I write (10 o'clock) can be heard songs of praise all over the grove. Every person seems to reluctantly call this the last day. Many could remain much longer if possible. All will part, convinced that this year's meeting far surpassed any yet held on these grounds. And as they part they express a fixed determination to be here bright and early next year.

The exercises of worship were very interesting, and largely attended.

The experience meeting at eight o'clock was lively, religiously speaking. It was very largely attended and the speaking commenced immediately and continued until a few minutes after ten. The experiences told were brief, and brought with them power.

Some of the experiences related, were very interesting and impressive, passing as were those of Judge White, Hons. B. C. Christy and D. N. White.

The half-past ten services were conducted by Rev. Dr. Wm. Cox, who delivered an excellent sermon from Eph. 1: 3. It was very appropriate to the occasion and well suited to the state of religious feeling. Rev. N. P. Kerr closed the meeting.

We had some excellent singing at this service. Several anthems, songs, &c., were sung by Messrs. John Bargess, Ross W. Drum and Charles Carr, with Mrs. Blair, Mrs. Taylor and Miss Frank E. Graham.

The childrens church to-day was conducted exclusively by Rev. Mr. Mills who sang and prayed with the children for an hour and a half, impressing many little hearts with the necessity of Christ, to lead them through life. It was very interesting and enjoyed by all, both young and old.

At the same hour a ladies prayer meeting was held in the chapel.

The preaching stand was occupied at the 3 o'clock service by Rev. Dr. Wm. Hunter, editor Pittsburgh *Christian Advocate*, who delivered a sermon from the text, "The fullness of the Gospel of Christ," found in Romans, 15:29. The sermon was well prepared, and displayed literary skill and ability. It evinced profound thought and deep search, and was delivered in the Dr.'s well known style.

At half past six, the young men held a very impressive and interesting meeting at the preaching stand. The young ladies held a meeting in the chapel at the same hour.

This evening, the last sermon of the season was preached by Rev. M. B. Pugh, from Rev. 22:17. The text will immediately convey the idea, that it was a powerful sermon. Well, so it was, and produced a marked effect on the then unconverted, and when the invitation to inquirers was given, the fruit of the sermon was harvested. The altar was crowded—literally jammed—and the meeting closed, the most precious ever held on the grounds, and we expect to hear the shouts of joy go up all night long.

To-morrow the people vacate this beautiful spot, and in a week or so all will be desolate and dreary on Mt. Sewickley. "BEAR."

Valuable Property For Sale.

Mr. A. R. Carpenter administrator of Samuel Bridge, Esq., deceased, will sell on Tuesday, September 1st, at 3½ P. M., on the premises, the Mansion House and grounds of the estate. This property is at Edgewood on the Pennsylvania Railroad, only seven and one-half miles from the city and but three minutes walk from the station. The grounds embrace two acres thirty-two and a half perches and are planted with fruit trees and shrubbery, making them very desirable and attractive. The dwelling house contains nine rooms, is neatly and substantially built and furnished with all modern conveniences. The character of the grounds and mansion, the short distance from the city and station and the location and surroundings all combine to make this the most desirable property in the market.

MORE OF IT.

The Shields-Kennedy Investigation—The Meeting of the Sub-Committee Last Night to Investigate the Charges—Another Slice of Testimony—Nothing of Vital Importance Brought Out—Another Meeting Appointed for To-Morrow Evening.

The sub-committee appointed by the Water Committee to investigate the charges against Assistant Engineer Shields, made by Mr. Howard, met in the Water Extension room in Municipal Hall last night with Mr. Brown in the chair, Mr. Thompson acting as Secretary. Mr. Green was first given the privilege of calling his witnesses and he called Mr. Kennedy and said he wanted to examine Mr. Kennedy on questions pertinent to the reservoir, and wanted him sworn.

Mr. Brown—He has been sworn.

Mr. Green—Not to what he is going to testify to to-night.

MR. KENNEDY DECLINES.

Mr. Kennedy—I do not know whether I shall answer any questions which Mr. Green shall ask or not.

Mr. Green—Well if you are going to take a "baby act" you will have to do it.

Mr. Kennedy—I refuse to be cross examined by any person, be they who they may; I am willing to submit my sworn statement to the committee.

Mr. Brown—Mr. Green have you any other charges to make against Mr. Kennedy.

Mr. Green—I have.

Mr. Brown—Call your witness.

Mr. Green—I call on Mr. Kennedy.

Mr. Kennedy—I positively refuse to be examined.

Mr. Thompson then stated to Mr. Green that if he had any charges to make, they would have to be made to the Water Committee and not to this body. Mr. Green called for the reading of the resolution appointing the committee, which was read.

Mr. Thompson objected to anything further from Mr. Green, when Mr. Shields was called, who said he had some questions to ask Mr. Kennedy, which bore directly on the subject.

The investigation then proceeded, with Mr. Kennedy on the stand and Mr. Shields asking the questions.

First there was a little sparring as to whether he (Kennedy) would take any note of a statement of the figures made by the Assistant Engineer, and to which Mr. Kennedy responded that would depend on circumstances. The cross-examination then narrowed down to

THE STATEMENTS.

Q.—Have you any reason, Mr. Kennedy, to doubt the correctness of a statement under date of July 31st, 1874, made by Mr. Shields to Mr. Green, addressed to Varner and Monroe, sub. contractors for paving of Hiland avenue—showing the amount of paving laid up to that date.

A.—I have the same reasons to doubt that as I stated before, if it differed from the statement I had received from the same source.

Q.—Mr. Kennedy did you ever receive from Mr. Green a copy of monthly statements furnished by him to Varner & Monroe showing the amount of paving laid from month to month?

A.—I never did. I will state here in answer to that at one time after Col. Roberts' report, I asked Mr. Green for a recapitulation of his overestimates. I did not consider it of much value either in view of the publicity of Col. Roberts' report.

A statement was then shown Mr. Kennedy as signed by Mr. Green, which he (Kennedy) said differed from the statements furnished to him when he called for them.

Q.—Do you doubt the correctness of that statement?

A.—I have no reason to doubt the correctness or incorrectness of it as I know nothing about it. It differs from the estimates furnished me.

COL. ROBERTS' REPORT.

Q.—Mr. Kennedy do you believe that Col. Robert's report was a correct one?

Ans.—I have the most entire confidence in Col. Roberts' ability as an engineer, and hence do not doubt the correctness of his report. I would modify this answer that no two engineers could measure the work with precisely the same result.

Q.—Did you ever test the correctness of his return of stone paving laid at the date of his report.

Ans.—I never did. The difference was trifling.

Q.—What means of information have you that the difference between stone paving, actually laid, and his report was trifling?

A.—By simply the use of my eyes in comparing the report with the estimate.

Q.—What estimates do you refer to?

A.—Mr. Green's estimate.

MR. GREEN'S REPORT.

A.—What reasons have you for doubting the correctness of Mr. Green's statements, rendered from month to month to Howard & Son or Varner and Monroe showing the statement of their accounts for work performed by the latter? Mr. Green has stated that their statements made to that firm; if I had had the statements differing from the ones presented to me in the monthly estimates, I could not of course tell if either was correct.

Q.—The question was then questioned as to the statements of the amount of stone laid in Hiland avenue reservoir.

Q.—Is this statement in Col. Roberts' report that 7,000 cubic yards of paving were laid on February 19, 1874. Is that correct?

A.—I do not know in the first place whether or not Col. Roberts so states it in his report, and in the next place I have no reason to doubt that he has told the truth. I do not know anything to the contrary.

Q.—The estimate for August, 1873, shows 275 yards of stone paving returned on Hiland avenue reservoir at $6.00 per yard. Your previous admission that stone paving delivered at Haight's Run had been estimated at $6 per yard, and the contract price for stone paving on Hiland Reservoir being $9 per yard, when laid. You consider the item stone paving over-estimated in that month?

A.—That was an over-estimate which I pointed out to him myself after he came into office. He made it and for that reason I wrote that note that appears on the July estimate.

THE OTHER ESTIMATES.

Q.—Did you ever point out that fact of overestimate to any other engineer in charge of that work besides me?

A.—I did. I pointed it out to Mr. Green and directed him to change his rate from $6 to $4 per yard. As the subsequent statement will show, two or three estimates went in before I noticed it, then they were changed by my direction.

Q.—In the following month of September, 1873, there are 318 yards of stone paving on Hiland avenue reservoir returned at $6 per yard. Is that an overestimate?

A.—As I stated before there were two or three made out that way, and I changed them. It is of an overestimate unless it was done designedly; otherwise it is a mistake. At any rate it is not a mistake of judgment.

Q.—You scrutinize monthly estimates as to contract price before approval.

A.—I scrutinize some of yours pretty closely, but the early estimates were frequently handed in when the Commission was in session waiting to act on them, and hence I frequently had merely to verify the correctness of the calculation, and that very hurriedly, and errors might very readily escape detection.

Q.—After you had given directions as you say you did to Mr. Green to return stone paving at $4 per cubic yard, and the price in succeeding months, was returned at $6 being $2 more than the contract price when laid, would an error of that kind easily escape your detection?

A.—As the subsequent estimates were not returned

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FRIDAY, AUGUST 28, 1874.

BONDS at Frankfort 88¼.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 26½f.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 109¾.

SENATOR JOHN SCOTT is in the city.

THE Fenians are yet full of life, and are holding a convention in New York.

AN International Prison Congress is to be held at Paris, Brussels or Geneva, in 1876.

THE "City of Pekin" arrived at Newport yesterday with President Grant and party.

THE Chester county Republicans have nominated L. M'Clellan for the Senate. P. G. Carey, Dr. E. W. Bailey, George N. Smith and J. Edge for the House.

IT is rather significant that just as the Democracy are flushed with high hopes of party success, the talk of a "war of races" should be started by their papers.

THE veterans of the Mexican war hold their annual meeting in Washington on the 14th of September. The number is gradually becoming reduced, but the annual gathering of the veterans is full of interest.

FAIRMOUNT PARK, Philadelphia, has become a resort for excursionists from surrounding counties and towns. Three thousand persons visited it, one day, from Lebanon county. This is suggestive of some of the incidental benefits Pittsburgh might reap, were it to have a park of suitable size, located at some point contiguous to the city.

DON CARLOS is not disposed to permit the Spanish Republic to be recognized without launching a very earnest protest against the proposed movement. He issues a manifesto to the Christian Powers affirming the vitality of his own Government,—and the speedy collapse of the Republic,—all of which will, we judge, exert but a small amount of influence.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Cincinnati *Commercial*, in referring to the supposed coming war of races, says: "The Southern whites are now desperate. They feel that they have touched bottom. The rebound will be terrible." If this means that the Democracy, hopeful of power, propose to inaugurate a system of persecution against the blacks, there may yet be a "war of races."

THE Indian troubles are the source of rancorous disputes between the peace and war men. Superintendent Hoag has made statements, derived from the Indians, which have been declared to be false by the opposite party. The feeling along the border has become so intense that much doubt is entertained whether war can be prevented. The Government has refused arms to Kansas, which may serve to induce conciliatory measures till those of a warlike nature are necessary.

THE fact that the enterprising citizens of this country do not monopolize the business of swindling has just been illustrated in New York. A Prussian named Kirstein was arrested, charged with having fled from his native country, with $210,000, the entire capital of a bank, of which he was Director,—a position equivalent to President here. He fled from Prussia nearly a year ago, and was accidentally discovered in New York by a person who knew him. The motive for the crime is not known, as his position and surroundings were in every way desirable.

AN international geographical Congress is to assemble at Paris next year, the object being to promote the investigation of geographical science. Among other subjects to be permanently considered, are hydrography and navigation, the study of marine currents and their causes, the actual results deducible from recent researches in maritime and terrestrial meteorology and climatology, and, not by any means the least interesting point, the determination of the routes for future exploration and trade most eligible and economical. This is the first meeting that has proposed such a variety of important work. The preparations are so far advanced that success seems entirely probable.

THE Chinese Government proposes to send sixty young men to this country, next month, to be educated. It will be remembered that a few years ago, it sent a delegation here, and that now proposed is a second installment. It is understood that on their return they are to act as teachers at home. What the ulterior purpose of the Government is in sending its youth to be educated here is not fully known. It illustrates, however, the influence of the fair dealing of our Government on the Chinese mind, and is probably induced, partially, by a knowledge of our inventions, and prosperity. It is far more significant than may be generally thought, to have the Chinese thus recognize our superiority in several important particulars.

WE HAVE stated, several times, that the report of devastations by locusts in Northern Minnesota, and Dakota, were greatly exaggerated. This view is now confirmed by competent observers. Governor Pennington, in company with the Hon. C. G. Wicker, of Chicago, and others, has traversed the greater portion of the State covering the entire district invaded, and pronounced the impression of a general devastation entirely false. Wheat is the staple product of the Territory. The acreage this year greatly exceeds that of previous years, and, though the early heat prevented the ears from filling liberally, the aggregate yield will be greater than ever. Potatoes have suffered slightly, oats considerably, and but one-half of the corn crop will be harvested. Altogether the damage done will not exceed 20 per cent. of crops, and may be less than 10 These observations are embodied in a report to Hon. F. Watts, Commissioner of Agriculture at Washington, and will dispel the feeling of despondency existing in that part of the country.

PROFESSOR ELLIOTT, of Washington, has been at the pains of analyzing the cost per capita of the National Government, during its history. He shows that, except in consequence of wars, the cost of the Government per capita does not appear to vary greatly, even during extended periods of years. Thus, the cost per head from 1791 to 1792 was $1.38, from 1792 to 1796 $1.29, for the four years ending in 1800 $1.66, and for the four years ending in 1804, $1.47. The four years ending in 1816, including the war period, raised the cost to $3.95, but the cost was soon reduced again, and did not during any period exceed $1.87, until the Mexican war period, when it reached $2.05. In the two terms immediately preceding the rebellion, the cost increased to $2.33 and $2.23, and the first four years of the war they amounted to $25.10 in currency, or $16.76 in gold. In the four years of the Lincoln and Johnson administrations, the cost was $10.88 in currency, or $7.79 in gold per head. During the first term of President Grant, the cost was reduced to $7.37 in currency, or $5 37 in gold. If the expenses growing out of the rebellion be deducted from this whole cost, the expenditure per capita was only $1.96 in currency, or $1.79 in gold, being no greater in fact than the cost per capita during extended periods of peace in the first half century of the nation's existence.

NOMINATIONS AND PLATFORM.

The night adjournment of the Democratic Convention afforded opportunities for trading that were evidently availed of, but the result produced was different from what we anticipated. Judge Woodward, of Berks county, a nephew of the Judge of the same name who recently retired from the Supreme Bench, received the nomination, in place of Ross, who seemed so likely to achieve the coveted honor the evening before. The gentleman nominated is favorably spoken of, but we do not know sufficiently of him, at this writing, to enter into an elaborate estimate of his position and worth. The fact that he is President Judge in the county where he belongs, is so much in his favor. His nomination is, of course, equivalent to an election. For Lieutenant Governor, Hon. John W. Latta, of Westmoreland, has been chosen. He lives in a strong Democratic county, and he has enough reputation to be generally known. As between him and Mr. Olmstead, the Republican candidate, we think that as the two become more widely known, the preferences of the people will turn more and more toward the latter. Thus the most important nomination aside from that of Supreme Judge, over which there is practically no contest, inures to the advantage of the Republican ticket. We are not at all hesitant, in regarding the candidacy of Mr. Olmstead, as in every way an excellent one. Hence the nomination of Mr. Latta is not one that we have cause to regret. There were other names mentioned for the position that were, we judge, stronger than that selected. Still Mr. Latta has the benefit of a large share of hopefulness, now very evidently prevailing.

The Convention finally completed the ticket by adding Mr. J. S. Temple for Auditor General and General Wm. McCandless, of Philadelphia, as Secretary of Internal Affairs, the honors being equally divided in these nominations between the East and the Southwest. There were appropriate felicitations between the sections, and amid a halo of delusive, but nevertheless sweet anticipations, the Convention adjourned.

The platform is attributed to Mr. Witte, and it is fair to say that it was drawn with much skill, and makes the most of its opportunities. Its preamble starts out with the bold declaration that the Republican party has violated the Federal Constitution, but just how, it neglects to state. So with a number of other tersely put charges, which, however, are really only so many glittering generalities. The charge that the prostration of business is the result of *legislation* by the party in power is simply absurd. The only influence exerted by the Republican legislation on the panic was that which gave greenbacks a value that led to their being hoarded during the time the panic lasted. What *party* or clique have received lands or credit from the Government, we do not know,—yet the resolution on this subject seems to imply this. The natural Democratic hostility to the colored race is expressed in their opposition to "mixed schools" and the Civil Rights bill. This is not strange. That party fought against emancipation, against enfranchisement, and have opposed every privilege conferred on the colored race. They are now on the edge of the last ditch, and oppose the last privilege likely to be asked, the securement to the colored race of their rights under the law. The platform ignores the "salary grab" and several other subjects on which an explicit declaration was desired. It is, in reality, chiefly remarkable for the sonorous sentences employed to express exceedingly uncertain charges.

THE CONTRAST.

On Wednesday, four State Conventions, the Democratic in Ohio and Illinois, and Republican in Kansas and Michigan, so far completed their work that it is easy to contrast the spirit and aim of the two parties, as represented by their platforms. That of the Ohio Democracy demands a tariff for revenue only, the payment of five-twenties in currency, and the abolition of national banking, as the Democratic idea of financial management. The civil rights bill is denounced, as designed to compel social equality and mixed schools. The remaining resolutions are either local in their bearing, or not distinctive in their features. The Illinois Democrats were more positive. The resumption of specie payments, free commerce and no tariff, except for revenue, was the more decided form in which they couched their views. A demand that more liberal sums shall be paid soldiers of the late war, is the next, and very impracticable, as well as deceptive feature of the Illinois platform. Both agree in favoring, with more or less directness, the liquor traffic.

The Kansas Republican platform starts out with a review of the history of the party, and then declares that a party cannot live on its past record, and that it must solve new questions as they arise. It then affirms that by curtailing the powers exercised during the war, limiting expenses, maintaining a sound currency, keeping up the national credit, and the gradual and regular payment of the debt, the financial welfare of the people will be subserved. Specie resumption is called for when it can be reached without violence or injury to trade, and in the meantime the volume of currency should be regulated by the laws of trade. It also affirms that "the peril of government lies, not so much in high ambitions as in low dishonesties," and urges the enactment of a law for the punishment of embezzlements, or violations of official trusts. On third term, land subsidies, and other minor subjects of the platforms are ideatical. Touching liquor, the Kansas Republicans declare "that drunkenness is one of the greatest curses of modern society, demoralizing everything it touches, imposing fearful burdens of taxation on the people, a frightful breeder of pauperism and crime and a worker of evil, and only evil continually," and recommends such legislation as will destroy the evil.

The Michigan Republicans adopted a general statement of views, applauding the present currency system, as against the old State bank *regime*, the measures of Congress for the relief of the country, that were enacted near the close of its last session, and claims that despite the panic and the rapid payment of the national debt, "our material interests and general prosperity have enormously increased, and our citizens are better fed, better clothed, and better paid for their labor than any other people in the world." The ultimate resumption of specie payments and free banking are strongly recommended. As against the denunciation of the Civil Rights bill by the Democrats, the Michigan Republicans, after reviewing the history of the sorrows and depressions of the colored people in the South, "appeal to the National Government, as the good name and fair fame of the nation is dear to it, to protect these people in their civil and political rights, and in their persons, properties and homes, and to provide and secure them in the enjoyment of all educational advantages and privileges." We submit, without comment, whether the views of Republicans, as contrasted with those of Democrats, are not worthy the acceptance and support of the people. They are broad, generous, fair, honorable and safe. We believe the people will endorse them at the polls.

ALTHOUGH Wisconsin chooses neither Governor nor Congressmen next fall, the election in that State is not devoid of interest, inasmuch as that distinguished statesman, Matthew H. Carpenter, is a candidate for vindication, and the trial of his case rests with the Legislature then to be elected.

KANSAS.

The Grasshopper Scourge—Citizens Must Have Relief—The Governor Petitioned to Convene the Legislature — Kansas Water Power—Salt Water in Abundance.

From Our Special Correspondent.

OCHWOOD, Near Perry, Kansas, August 21, 1874.

In my last I spoke of the tremendous influx of grasshoppers, or, more properly, locusts, and of the devastation they wrought. At that time they had not yet reached us, but were twelve or fifteen miles west of us. In a day or two afterwards—Wednesday, the 12th—they descended upon us in countless numbers, and in twenty-four hours the corn was stripped of the blades, and the softer ears destroyed. Orchards were quickly stripped of the leaves, and the earlier varieties of fruit devoured. They next attacked shrubbery, shade and fruit trees, potato tops, and even prairie grass.

For four or five days the entire country for many miles was covered with them just about as thick as bees are when they are swarming. Apple trees and corn stalks, when viewed from a little distance, were changed from the green of the leaves and blades to the dull gray of the insects, for they were literally covered. Walk where we would, a swarm rose below us, sometimes so dense as almost to hide the earth. These insects leap with all the force of ordinary grasshoppers, and when up they fly as easily, but not as rapidly, as bees. So dazzling white are their wings that when they ascend high in the sunshine they have the appearance of flakes of snow.

On the following Monday a large proportion of these which were here—perhaps two thirds or three fourths—rose simultaneously and started off in a southern direction. The number seemed to be about as high as white, fleecy clouds generally float; but all the way down to the earth the air was full. This continued for several hours, and the moving army had a breadth of not less than thirty miles. But vast numbers are still here, finishing up their destructive work. They are now eating the ears of corn and the leaves of the forests. Among the fine oak trees around this house the ground is thickly strewed with fragments of green leaves; but the trees are by no means denuded.

These are the same animals precisely which are so often mentioned in the Bible under the name of locusts. I have compared them carefully with the plates of the oriental locusts found in the best works on Bible history, and find them the same in every particular. There is a strong similarity between Central and Southwestern Asia in this region. In both immense sandy plains are found, and these plains are bordered both there and here with fertile regions like this.

In 1866 there were some locusts in Kansas, but they did not inflict any serious injury. Since that year there have been none till now. We hoped that we were done with them. In 1866 they visited the State in large numbers, but too late to affect the corn crop seriously. But no previous visitation compares with this in numbers, breadth of area, or destructiveness.

Our people are greatly alarmed and perplexed. Vigorous measures must be taken to avert suffering among a great many people, especially those of the more newly settled counties, in some of which the corn—almost the only crop—is totally destroyed. The plague came down upon them about three weeks earlier than upon us, while the corn was yet soft; and there the grasshoppers, or locusts, were more numerous than here. But the question is, what shall we do, or what *can* we do? Petitions are coming in to the Governor to call the Legislature together; but what can it do? No State loan can be made, for the constitutional limit is already reached. The counties might issue bonds, but we have had too much of that already. Our leading men are strongly averse to an appeal to the country at large, and I certainly have a high respect for that feeling. But through no lack of industry or foresight on the part of our farmers—for in June the prospect of abundance was the best we ever had—our resources have been cut off; for this is a purely agricultural State. The hand of God has touched us. A three fold calamity has fallen upon us—chinch-bugs, drought and locusts—therefore why need we blush to ask aid for our suffering people?

WATER POWER OF KANSAS.

We have some very valuable natural resources in Kansas which have never been developed to any extent. First among these is the water power. Few men have had better or more extensive opportunities for observation than I, and I have no hesitation in saying that no State west of Massachusetts has as many streams of strong and permanent flow as this. Yesterday I was down at Lawrence, where a dam has been built across the Kansas river (on the Kaw, as it is called here), and notwithstanding this long-continued drought, a heavy volume of water, sufficient to create a power of fifteen hundred horses, was rushing and roaring through the opening. The largest flouring mill in the State is to be erected forthwith, and still abundance of power will be left for many other manufactures. Other sites on the same river can be improved in the same way. The Blue river, which comes into the Kaw at Manhattan, is one of the most standing streams I ever saw. So is the Republican river, which unites with the Smoky Hill at Junction City and together form the Kaw. There are many other streams which could be profitably utilized.

MINERALS OF KANSAS.

We have immense mines or quarries of gypsum of excellent quality. There is, I am sure, more of this mineral in Kansas than in any other State—some on the Blue, some on the Smoky Hill, and some on the Arkansas. Good streams are near all these beds, which will afford power to grind it, and railroads are near to carry it to market.

SALT WATER WELLS.

Then in the valleys of the Republican, the Solomon and the Saline there is salt water, pure and strong, enough to make salt for a nation, and no better place can be found for its manufacture by solar evaporation.

There could be no better time to go into salt operations than the present, for thousands of men, would be glad to work at low wages; and thus more could be done with a given amount of capital than at any time since the State was settled. This is the shape in which I should be glad to see relief sent to our suffering people; and I verily believe that such enterprises, judiciously managed, would pay well as investments, and be vastly more beneficial to our people in this calamitous time than the most generous gifts as mere charity.

To relieve the distress occasioned by the unprecedented devastations of grasshoppers in Kansas, so far as it is in their power to do so, the Atcheson, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad Company have extended the time of payment to their land purchases, and also offer to furnish the settlers a million bushels of wheat if necessary for seed and food. In addition to this, they have resolved to extend their road one hundred miles, and give the work of preparing the road bed exclusively to farmers and their teams.

This road begins at Atcheson, on the Missouri river, and extends thence in a southwesterly direction to Topeka; thence, in the same direction, to the valley of the Arkansas; thence up that valley to near the western border of Kansas. That far it is already made. It is to be continued up the Arkansas to the Rocky Mountains, via Pueblo, and thence to New Mexico or Utah, or both. It is a great and important road, and this action in reference to this terribly calamity is as sagacious as it is generous.

Now let other companies be formed to start other enterprises, and thus give our destitute people profitable employment, and but little charitable aid will be needed to carry them through.

The grasshoppers are slowly moving off to new fields, for they have devoured all that is worth gathering here. J. C.

How a Woman Was Deceived by Her Husband.

The Marysville (Cal) *Appeal* is responsible for the following: We hear of a case of cool headed and systematic deception which is reported to have been perpetrated in this city, a short time ago, and which is too good to be lost. A saving and prudent wife, after much urging, induced her husband to save part of his wages by depositing $20 a month with her. The arrangement promised to become a grand financial success. Every month the faithful husband handed over $20 to his good wife, who carefully laid it away in a safe place. Month after month rolled on until ten $20 pieces, aggregating $200, had been accumulated, when the wife thought it would be wise to deposite the same in the savings bank. Accordingly, one morning the lady unearthed her pile of golden twenties and walked down to the Marysville Savings Bank. On entering the institution she laid them upon the counter with much satisfaction, congratulating herself, no doubt, upon the fact that the interest on this deposit would in a few years amount to quite a sum, and one worth having in case of misfortune and bad luck in life. But step came the denouement. The cashier readily discovered the peculiarity of the coin. The $20 pieces were worthless imitations of the genuine coin. The true facts in the case at once flashed across the mind of the good woman. Her husband had spent his wages, and in order to fulfil his promise and keep up his monthly deposits had purchased a lot of imitation $20 pieces known as "spiel marks." How the matter was settled in the family, being of a domestic and private nature, we have not been inquisitive enough to ascertain, and leave for all to imagine.

The "Small Boy."

There is a clever lad out West who will get his living in the world. For playing truant maternal authority cut off his supper. Casting one fond look at the authoress of his existence, he paused at the door to say, "Mother, I am going to die, and when I am no more, I wish the doctor to cut me open and look at my stomach." The maternal mind was filled with awful forebodings, and the maternal heart asked what he meant. "I wish it to be known," he answered, "that I died from starvation." This was enough. The small boy was triumphant, and retired to his little bed gorged to repletion.

PERSONAL.

JOHN B. GOUGH will go to England in the Spring.

THE Prince of Wales has among his servants a Richmond negro who fabricates cooling drinks.

"WAYNE HOVEY," the editor of Mr. Bergh's paper, proposes entering the field this season as a humorous lecturer.

QUEEN VICTORIA sent some jewelry to Princess Alice at Blankenberghe, and the package was stolen at Bruges on the way.

JOHN E. GAVIT, the President of the American Bank Note Company, died on Tuesday at his late residence in Stockbridge, Mass.

SINCE Chambord refuses to pass the autumn at the chateau of that name, the members of the royal family will assemble in September at Chantilly.

PROFESSOR LONGFELLOW has given his friend Sidney Woollet the advanced sheets of his forthcoming poem, "The Hanging of the Crane," so that he can recite it before the lyceums during the coming lecture season.

SIMON WILLARD, the well-known dealer in chronometers and watches in Boston, died Monday night, age 80 years. He was graduated from West Point in 1815, and after one year's service as Third Lieutenant of Ordnance resigned.

THE condition of Frank H. Walworth, it is said, is not such as to inspire the highest hopes of his ultimate recovery, and many of the Insane Asylum officials express the opinion that the best course would be to restore him to his friends.

THE late Baron Anselm Rothschild has bequeathed the bulk of his property to his three sons, Nathaniel, Ferdinand, and Albert. His unmarried daughter, the Baroness Alice, receives only her personal fortune, which amounts to about $1,500,000.

JAMES W. MARSHALL, who first discovered gold in California on January 19, 1849, having been charged with being a drunkard and a gambler, says he has never gambled, and that the stories about his being a drunkard do him the greatest injustice. He is now in receipt of an allowance of $100 a month from the State, and instead of squandering it uses much of the money in aiding struggling persons in establishing themselves in business.

MR. BAYARD TAYLOR is to return to the United States from his two years' absence this fall, coming directly home from the millennial celebration in Iceland. He will be on the lecture platform again this winter. Years ago he was one of the most popular lecturers in the country, and his latter experiences, especially through the past year in Egypt, Germany, Shetland and Orkney and Faroe Islands, and in Iceland, are sure to lend new interest to his reappearance.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

WALTZING has been defined as "hugging set to music."

WHEN Elizabeth said she couldn't speak the truth may be even that was a fib.

LATTA for Lieutenant Governor militated against Barr for a Lieutenant General.

ONE enthusiastic delegate wished to dispense with a platform. More wise than many imagined.

THIRTY FOUR VESSELS laden with this season's wheat are reported to be on their way to England from San Francisco.

THE cost of cutting, storing, and shipping ice is about $2 a ton; the cost of using it is what the companies choose to charge.

THE Pennsylvania Railroad claims the largest locomotive in the country. It has twelve driving wheels, and weighs seventy-five tons.

EVEN the fishes have their quarrels. In Silver Lake, Vermont, the pickerel and bullheads are in the midst of a furious civil war. Another war of races.

"THERE'S many a slip 'twixt the cup and the lip." Had the Convention continued balloting on Wednesday night, Ross would have probably been nominated.

A LOUISVILLE and a Milwaukee man recently visited the house of Commons together, but retired in great confusion and disgust when members suddenly began to shout "ear," "ear."

MADAME BAZAINE is his second wife, and they do say that he treated his first wife so roughly that she wouldn't have helped him run away to have saved him from immediate death.

THE canton of Schwyz, Switzerland, is said to have adopted the principles of female suffrage to the fullest extent, women being eligible not only as electors, but also as candidates for public offices.

IT seems that the gold fever is already epidemic in the vicinity of the Black Hills, and that expeditions are already planning to enter the alleged new El Dorado as soon as Custer shall leave it.

AND now we hear from Mitchell in Ireland. "He is not a very ardent admirer of the American political system of American society." Will he please write some American notes and abuse us handsomely.

SYDNEY DOBELL, whose death has been announced from London by cable dispatch, was a poet who counted many admirers among his readers, and whose rank in the contemporary literature of England is well established.

THE using of a Brooklyn Sunday school room as a rendezvous by a gang of young pickpockets, is a practical and local illustration of the truth of the Saviour's declaration that the Lord's sanctuary had been turned into a den of thieves.

THE Philadelphia Young Women's Christian Association has established a hostelry at Long Branch, where poor seamstresses and other overworked and underpaid female oppratives may enjoy the watering-place season for $3 per week.

THE annual supply of copper from the whole of the civilized world is estimated at between 127,000 and 130,000 tons. The annual tin supply is stated at from 25,000 to 28,000 tons. These estimates are made by a leading English house engaged in the tin and copper trades.

HOW it is it that girls can always tell a married man from a single one? Whether it is a certain subdued look, such as that which characterizes the lions in a menagerie, and distinguishes them from the lords of the desert, we cannot tell; but the truth is so, we positively affirm."

A DAILY PAPER has the following among its marine notices: "The schooner Albatross was wrecked on the coast of Newfoundland on the 11th inst., the captain swimming ashore, and the female cook also, she being insured for $15,000, and heavily laden with iron."

NEW JERSEY has at least a goodly number of lunatics. The principals at the lunatic asylum at Trenton state they have now 669 under treatment, representing every county in the State. It would be curious to ascertain how many of these have had seats in the Legislature.

IT is announced in one of the New York papers that Sir Bruce M. Seton, of England, has apartments at the Windsor Hotel. The public will be glad to hear of it, but why not state how many apartments Sir Bruce has, and on which floor of the hotel, and also whether he is related to the "Bruce wham Scots hae often led."

GOV. LESLIE is evidently equal to the demands of the crisis in Kentucky. He judiciously averts a threatened conflict between the State and Federal troops, dispatches the militia to the scene of the riot with instructions to quell it at all hazards, and sends a judge right after the soldiers to bring the rioters to trial and punishment without delay. Kentucky will find such a Governor more valuable than a dozen judges of the Lynch family.

SOME one who has calculated the orbit of Coggia's comet announces that its reappearance may be expected in the year 10,839. This causes our contemporaries to express the opinion that, probably by that time the last of "Washington's servants" and the numerous remaining "Revolutionary widows" will be gathered unto their fathers, but the fear is also expressed that the time may be too short to get in all the "statements" people may have to make in the interminable Brooklyn scandal.

A ST. LOUIS family lately hired a young man to attend horses, milk cows, &c., &c. His name it was Harry. He had flaxen hair, blue eyes, red cheeks and redder lips—he is generally described as "a plump chunk of a boy. He gave great satisfaction. He milked like an angel. He became a favorite of the household, and especially of the cook, whose heart melted like dripping under his influences. But one fatal day, cook made an awful row and gave warning. A Committee of Investigation, consisting of the whole family, after due inquiry, found out that Harry, who had stolen cook's heart, should have been named Harriet. "He's a young woman," said the cook, sobbing. And so they sent Harry away; Mary Jane still cooks as the old acoustomed range; and the household is quiet once more.

AN UNFRUITFUL VINE.

Why It Didn't Succeed.

I have not been very successful with my experiments in grape culture. I bought a vine some time ago, and the man who sold the cutting to me enjoined me to be careful to water it thoroughly every day; I did so, but it didn't seem to thrive. One day I asked my neighbor Pitman what he thought was the matter with it, and when I mentioned that I watered it daily, he said:

"Be gracious, Adeler, that'd kill any vine. A grapevine don't want any artificial waterin'."

Then he advised me to discontinue the process, and to wash the vine with soapsuds in order to kill the bugs. My anxiety to know why it still didn't thrive was relieved some time afterward by overhearing a man in the cars remark that "some men kill their grape vines by their foolery in puttin' soap-suds on 'em." He said that all a grape vine wanted was to have the earth around it loosened now and then with a spade. Then I began to dig around my vine every morning; but one day, while engaged in the exercise, Cooley came and leaned over the fence and said:

"Adelar, you'll kill that there vine if you don't stop diggin' at it. Nothin' hurts a vine wuss than disturbin' the soil around the roots, now mind me. That vine don't want nothin' but to be trained up on a trellis an' fastened with wire."

I ordered a trellis that afternoon, and tied the tender shoots of the vine to the cross pieces. The job cost me thirty-four dollars. On the following Tuesday I read in my agricultural paper that if a man wants to ruin a grape vine, the quickest way is to tie it up with wire, as the oxydization destroys the bark. So I took off the wire and replaced it with string. I was talking about it to the man who came over to bleed my horse for the blind staggers, and he assured me that there was only one sure way to make a grape vine utterly worthless, and that was to run it up on a trellis. In France, he told me, the vineyard owners all trained their vines on poles, and that was the right way. So I got the axe and knocked the trellis to pieces, and then fixed the vine to a bean pole Still it didn't thrive very well, and I asked a nurseryman near me to come and look at it. He said he couldn't come, but he knew what was the matter with the vine as well as if he saw it. It wanted prunning. I ought to cut it down within ten feet of the roots and then manure it well. I did cut it down, and emptied a bag of guano over it; but as it seemed sort of slow, I insisted on the nurseryman coming over to examine it. He said that his fee was ten dollars in advance. I paid him and he came. He looked at the vine a moment; then he smiled; and then he said: "By gosh, that isn't a grapevine at all! It's a Virginia creeper."

So I have knocked off on grape culture and am paying more attention to cabbage. —*Max Adeler, in the Danbury News.*

OLD THINGS.

Old wine in new jars;
Old feuds in new wars;
Old coins in new spoons;
Old rhymes to new tunes,
Old haunts and old ways
Of old still-standing days.
Old eyes that are blind
To things newer in kind;
Old tales in new books;
Antiquities with young looks;
Old thoughts in new form,
By old beds kept warm,
In old garrets of doubt,
Full of cobwebs without.
Thanks to vermin and mould,
That all things are not old!

JOHN W. WEIDEMEYER, in *N. Y. Evening Post.*

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
CHARTERED IN 1862.
ASSETS, January 1, 1873, - $778,251 56
OPEN DAILY from 9 to 4 o'clock, and SATURDAY EVENING, from May 1st to November 1st from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 6 per cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn, compounded semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.
Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, Jas. Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. E. McKinley, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Pollansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug
Solicitor—John H. Bailey

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HUTCHISON & CO.
Iron Working Machinery
AND
MACHINISTS' SUPPLIES
Of every description, removed from No. 28 Wood St. to
No. 112 Liberty St., Pittsburgh, Pa.
OPPOSITE HARE'S HOTEL.
Entrance also Nos. 3 and 5 Union street.

NEW DISCOVERY
Edward's
NATURAL POLISH.
The Best Article in the World for all Purposes.
It will clean and polish anything and everything from the finest Gold Jewelry to the worst tarnished Locomotive, Fire Engine or Kitchen Utensil.
For Sale by all Druggists and Grocers.
AGENTS WANTED to travel and introduce it through the country. Call and get a circular.
27 SIXTH STREET,
PITTSBURGH.

FURNACES, RANGES,
MANTLES, GRATES, &C.
JAMES OLD, 193 LIBERTY STREET.

NOTICE.
Persons having packages of clothing for Relief of the Sufferers by the Flood Are requested to leave them at
The Mayor's Office,
PITTSBURGH,
The Postoffice,
TEMPERANCEVILLE, OR
City Hall, Allegheny,
And we would urgently request that a good supply be sent to Temperanceville, where it is much needed at present.
JNO.S. SLAGLE,
Secretary Committee.

STATIONERY.
Bankers, Manufacturers, Merchants, etc
ENVELOPES.
All Styles, Sizes and Colors, neatly and Promptly printed to order. LETTER PRESSES, LETTER BOOKS, BLANK BOOKS of all kinds; BILL HEADS, LETTER HEADS, CARDS and SHIPPING TAGS. Special Inducements to persons buying in large quantities.
KERNS & HORNER,
Publishers, Booksellers, Stationers and Printers, cor Wood st. and 6th avenue, and No. 326 Liberty St., (New Triangular Bank Building.) Pittsburgh, Pa.

WM. T. DUNN & CO.,
Sewer Builders and Manufacturers of
Drain and Sewer Cement Pipe.
Wholesale and retail dealers in Hydraulic Cement, Patent Chimney Pipes, Flue Linings, &c., cemented. All orders promptly attended to and work guaranteed.
Office & Works, 240 Rebecca Street, Allegheny.

LEATHER AND FINDINGS
JUST RECEIVED BY
GEO. H. ANDERSON & CO.,
128 SECOND AVENUE.
1,000 Sides Buenos Ayres Sole.
400 " S. Hogfield Oak Sole.
100 doz. French Calf and Kip of the most approved Brands.
With a full assortment of Saddler and Shoemakers stock, wholesale and retail.

To Owners of Dead Animals.
I am now prepared to remove dead animals from either city. Orders may be left at Office of the Board of Health, Pittsburgh, or City Hall, Allegheny.
EDWARD CZARNIECKI,
Pittsburgh

MILLS & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Cement, Lime and Plaster
258 LIBERTY STREET.

NOTICE.
This is to certify that I loan to Mrs. KATE A. IRVIN, (wife of John K. Irvin) the following household goods: 2 Beds and Bedding, 2 Tables, ¼ doz. Chairs, Carpets, stove and cooking utensils and other articles.
aug15-178 WM. TOPPER.

CEMENT.
500 bbls. Louisville.
100 bbls. Rosendale.
For sale by J. B. CANFIELD,
116 Water street.

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.

ALLEGHENY, August 26, 1874.—Owing to the g all the departments of the house with New and Desira goods at the lowest possible prices. Sincerely thankin son, July and August, we will promise for the future

New Dress Goods.

At 25c extra Fine Alpacas in all the New Fall Colors.
At 37½c double width Alpaca Poplins, all new shades.
At 62½c fine all Wool Sateens, in beautiful new colors.

New and Desirable Colors in
Cashmeres, Pongees and Poplins.
French Merinos, Delaines,
New Silk Poplins and Reps.
Plaid Poplins and Serges.

Extra Good Bargains in Fine
Black Mohair Alpacas
Complete assortment of
MOURNING DRESS GOODS!
Children's Dress Goods.
Special Bargains in
Black and Colored Dress Silks.
NEW FALL STYLES IN
Ladies' Made-up Suits,
Misses' and Children's Suits,
Jackets, Sacques, &c,
Shawls, all kinds.
Flannels, Flannels.
An immense stock. All kinds, colors and qualities at exceedingly low prices.

WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,
165, 167, 169 Federal Street, Allegheny City.
JOS. HORNE & CO.,
197 AND 199
Penn Avenue.
SUMMER GOODS.
Stock kept up
Full and Complete
During the entire season.

New Hamburg Embroideries, Nainsook and Swiss Embroideries, Victoria Lawns, Plain Swiss, 2-4 Organdie, Plain and Barred Nainsook, Irish Linen.
Pocket Mouths for Ladies, &c.
White Pigues, at cost.
White and Turkey Red Table Damasks.
Breakfast, Dinner and Tea Napkins.
Waiter Napkins, Table Covers.
Damask 4-4 Huck Towels, very cheap.
Lace Veils, Lace Basques, Collars and Handkerchiefs, and Fine Laces by the yard at low figures.
Linen Collars, cuffs and Chemisettes.
Neck Ruchings, Frillings and Latest Styles Neck Ties.
Ladies' Muslin Underwear, closing out at low prices.
A very large variety of Corsets in Every Width.
Canvas Patterns of all kinds.
Zephyrs and Germantown Yarns in all colors.
Ladies' and Children's Fancy Striped Cotton Hosiery choicest patterns at reduced prices.
Gentlemen's Merino Shirts and Drawers in all grades for Ladies' and Children's wear.
Corsets, Ladies' Skirts a d Pompadore Panniers.
Llama Lace Points, Sacques and Sleeveless Jackets at cost.
Cloth and Cashmere Jackets, for early autumn wear.
Shetland shawls and Nubias.
Lisle Thread Gloves and Mittens.
Fine Alexander, Harris & Thomson's Seamless and Victoria
KID GLOVES,
One to six buttons.
Gents' Silk Lisle Thread and Kid Gloves.
Silk Umbrellas.
New Braid Fringes, Gimps and Ornaments.
Bead and Silk Buttons.
Beaded Laces, Silk, Yak and Guipure Laces.

BLACK SILK VELVETS
Full assortment in all prices new open.
Trimming Silks, Black and Colored Gros Grain Dress Silks at lowest prices.
Full lines of styles in Fall Flannels now open out.
Prompt attention paid to all orders.

RETAIL DEPARTMENTS.
CARLISLE'S
ONE PRICE CASH STORE.
The great success of "OUR NEW SYSTEM" warrants us in saying we will continue it for 365 days longer. By it our goods are reduced in price from 10 to 33 per cent. at all times.
A full line of SUMMER GOODS on hand and daily arrivals of FALL GOODS make our stock very attractive.
We call attention to a few SPECIALTIES for Boys and Girls going from home to school. All sizes of
Muslin and Merino Underclothing.
Another lot of our
96 cent Kid Gloves and 98 cent Corsets.
Ladies' and Misses
UNSHRINKABLE MERINO SKIRTS,
Just the thing for cool evenings. We are again ready to fill orders for our
Skirt Supporter with Shoulder Brace Combination.
Price 83 cents, and our NEW
Stocking Suspender,
For Ladies and Children, price 42 and 21 cents per pair. Both articles are recommended by physicians, and are unsurpassed in usefulness. Call and see them or send for circular to
J. D. CARLISLE,
NO. 27 FIFTH AVENUE.

NEW GOODS.
New Plain De Bege,
New Twilled De Bege,
New French Chintzes,
New English Chintzes,
New Printed Repps,
New Tycoon Repps,
AT
WHITE, ORR & CO.
25 Fifth Avenue.

DRESS GOODS,
Summer Silks and Black Bernanis,
VERY CH

FINANCIAL.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS FUND

And Safe Deposit Co.,

Corner 7th Avenue and Smithfield Street.

Incorporated by Legislature of Pennsylvania.

CAPITAL, - - $250,000.

Interest allowed on Deposits, Short Loans on Valuable Property, Real or Personal. Discounts daily. Open daily from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Saturdays from 7 to 9 P. M.

JOSEPH M. GAZZAM, President.
SAML A. LONG, Vice President and Business Manager.

DIRECTORS.

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JOHN G. MACONNELL, Solicitor.

PRAETSCH, STROUS & CO.,

Bankers and Brokers,

58 Fourth Avenue,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Deposits received and interest allowed on daily balances.

Collections made on all points of the United States.

We Buy and Sell Stocks, Bonds and Government Securities on Commission.

Mortgages and Commercial Paper A SPECIALTY.

Passage tickets to and from Europe and Sight Drafts on England, Ireland and Scotland at lowest rates.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK,

14 Smithfield Street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

CAPITAL, - $200,000

D. R. DAVIDSON, President.
JOHN D. FRASER, Cashier.

Deposits received and 6 per cent. in terest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to Collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

GERMAN NATIONAL BANK.

Cor. Wood Street and Sixth Avenue.

CAPITAL, - - - - - $250,000
SURPLUS, - - - - - 127,000

Interest allowed on time deposits.

Exchange on Germany, France, England and Switzerland at lowest rates. Collections made promptly on all parts of the United States. Personal business and Parties in interest attended to all business of correspondents.

DIRECTORS.—A. Groeninger, J. F. Havekotte, W. F. Lang, J. C. Dickson, E. H. Mayers, Joseph Long, Paul Hugus, Christ. Siebert, P. Hasenclever, A. GROETZINGER, President.
JOSEPH LAURANT, Cashier.

International Bank

Corner Liberty and Market Sts,

CAPITAL, - - - - - $200,000

PAYS INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

2 Per Cent. per annum upon daily balances—from inactive non-interest-bearing accounts on demand.

4 Per Cent. per annum on special deposits for 60 days and 5 per cent. for 6 and 12 months, during which interest made. Not a and Bills purchased.

W. G. MCCANDLESS, President.
WM. NESS, Vice President.
F. E. MOORE, Cashier.

DIRECTORS—Geo. A. Berg, Wm. Nesbit, Thos. Smith, J. C. Anderson, Wm. McKee, W. W. McGregor, Stephen Mercer, Thomas Booth.

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCIAL.

Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, FRIDAY, August 28, 1874.

The cool weather of the past few days has exerted a good influence on general trade, although no change in banking business can be recorded. The only movements are those of inquiry, rather than of direct application. The banks say they have the money and the disposition to discount good paper, but the manufacturers and merchants, while they make inquiries occasionally, do not come forward with offerings of paper. The improvement in manufacturing business, while admitted, has been so gradual that there has been no necessity for large accommodations at the banks. Indeed, trade has tended, since the panic, to a cash basis, and this has been found so agreeable that but few departures have been made from it.

There has been more activity in stock operations in New York, and none in local stock, within a few days.

Foreign advices show some improvement to-day in financial circles at London, and a steady gain in bullion by the Bank of England. The latter is probably due to the recent large shipments of specie from this country, which are now daily arriving in London. Many times in the history of the bank, especially since the beginning of the late war in 1861, the outflow of specie from this country has saved the Bank of England from serious complications, and while there was nothing specially alarming in the recent advance of the rate of discount to four per cent., the relief was afforded by shipping our specie at a timely moment, prevented any further rise in the rate and induced the managers to reduce it to 3½ per cent. As the bank was a further gainer on balances of $450,000 in bullion, a further decline may be anticipated, the more especially as the rate of discount in the open market is but 3 per cent.

At Boston, in consequence, as it reported, of the inactive condition of business, the decline in prices consequent upon the desire of dealers to force trade, and the necessary shrinkage in profits, have rendered the prompt payment of notes out of receipts difficult in many cases, and there are many two and three months' notes now in leaders' hands which, through renewals, represent loans originally effected nine or ten months ago. A brisk fall trade, with quick and large sales, at a profit, would put all these parties squarely on their feet again, but without it, many of them must remain where they are, propped by lenders and needing every day more and more support.

The net receipts of the Philadelphia and Erie Railway for the first six months of the current year, as previously given, were $265,654. The gross receipts for the month of July were $313,615; the expenses for the month were $231,291 leaving as net receipts for July $82,323, which, added to the net receipts of the previous six months, makes the total net receipts for the seven months of the year $347,978. The increase of net receipts in July last is $51,991 in excess of those in corresponding month in 1873. The net earnings of company for seven months of 1874 about equal the net earnings for the entire year of 1873.

We see it stated that Mr. Gowen, President of the Reading Railroad Company and of the Reading Coal and Iron Company, who has been in Europe for the past two or three months, is expected home by the middle of next month.

The Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company announces a quarterly dividend of one dollar per share, equal to two per cent., on the outstanding stock of the company as it appeared at the closing of the books on the 14th instant, payable on the 16th day of September.

The rival transportation companies by rail and water from Baltimore south have combined again, and uniform rates are now charged, substantially the same as before the combination.

The Government of Brazil has made a further reduction on the duties on American productions introduced into that country.

$1,000,000 of Treasury gold was sold in New York yesterday at 109 60 to 109 65. Up to the present date the National Bank Redemption Agency of the Treasury Department has made calls upon banks for about $2,600,000 of legal tenders, to reimburse the Treasury for loss of their issue redeemed. A call for $1,250 000 more will be made in a day or two—as soon as the necessary list can be prepared.

Luther S. Kaufman, Broker, No. 86 Fourth Avenue, furnishes the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

	Opened.	Closed
Gold	109¾	109¾
U. S. 6s—1881—coupon	118¾	118¾
5-20 1862	113¾	113¾
" 1864	113¾	113¾
" 1865	117	117
" 1865 new	116¼	116¼
" 1867	117¾	117¾
" 1868—coupon	118	117¾
10-40's	110¾	110¾
Currency 6's	122¾	122¾
New 5 per cents	112¾	112¾
10-40's—coupons	114¾	114¾
RAILWAYS.		
New York Central	102¾	102¾
Erie	9¾	9¾
R. H. & E.	1	1
C. C. & I. C.	12	12
R. Paul	37¾	38¾
Do. Preferred	58¾	58¾
Michigan Southern	78¾	78¾
Do Central	74¾	74¾
North Western Common	38¾	38¾
Do. Pref		58¾
Rock Island	101¾	101¾
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	86¾	87
Pacific Mail	42¾	42¾
Western Union Telegraph	76¾	76¾
Ohio & Mississippi	24¾	24¾
Union Pacific	29	29
Toledo & Wabash	26¾	26¾
Harlem	125	125
Chicago & Alton	19	19¾
Adams Express	96	
American Express	66¾	66¾
U. S. Express	67¾	67¾
W., Fargo & Co. Express	74¾	75
Quicksilver	20	
Fast Wayne	93¾	93¾
Merchants Union Express	18¾	19
Hannibal and St. Joseph	24¾	24¾
Panama		111¾
Iron Mountain		15
A. & P. Pref.	14¾	14¾

Messrs. Robinson Bros., bankers, No. 18 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of active stock on the Philadelphia Stock Board to-day:

	Bid.	Asked.
P. R. R.	51¾	
" " scrip	103¾	
Reading	5¾	
United Co. of N. J.	125¾	126
Oil Creek	7¾	7¾
Lehigh Valley	61	61¾
Central Transportation	41¾	43
Empire do	13¾	14
P. C. & St. L.		61¾

NEW YORK August 27, 1874.

Money 2@2½; prime mercantile paper 5@7, very short date selling as low as 4. Sterling was quiet at 486¾@486¾ for sixty days and 489¾@489¾ for sight. The customs receipts were $650,000. Gold was steady at 109¾@109¾, closing at the latter price. The carrying rates were 1@2, and for borrowing 2, 1 and flat. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $30,000. The clearings were $21,000,000. Governments were steady. Railroad and State bonds were quiet. Stocks opened dull and weak, and to continued until near the close, when a reaction set in, and the market closed firm at about the highest point of the day. There was considerable activity during the last hour of business in Erie and Union Pacific and Quicksilver.

The total sales were about 87,000 shares, of which 34,000 were Western Union, 8,000 Pacific Mail, 140,000 Lake Shore, 20,000 Union Pacific and 5,000 Wabash.

*Government*s.—U. S. coupons of 1881, 118¼@; 5-20s of '62, 113¾@ do of '64, 116¾@; do '65, 117; do '65, new, 117⅜@ do of '67, 117¾@ do of '68, 117¾@; new 5s, 112⅝@; 10 40s, 114¾@; currency 6s, 117¾@.

State Bonds.—Missouri sixes, 93¾@; Tennessee, old, 76¾@; do new, 75; Virginia, new, 28; do old, 28; North Carolina, old, 19; do new, 10.

Stocks.—Canton, 61; Western Union Telegraph Company, 76⅝; Quicksilver, 20⅜; Adams Express, 106; Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express, 76; American Express, 66⅝; U. S. Express, 67¾; Pacific Mail, 42¾; N. Y. Central, 102¾; Erie, 9¾; do preferred, 47¾; Harlem, 125¾; do preferred, 125; Michigan Central, 84; Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago, 87; Northwestern common, 38⅝; do preferred, 86¾; Rock Island, 101¾; New Jersey Central, 105¾; St. Paul, 35⅝; do preferred, 83¾; Toledo & Wabash, 26; do preferred, 65; Ft. Wayne, 93¾; Terre Haute, 7; do preferred, 23; Chicago & Alton, 99¾; do preferred, 101¾; Olio & Mississippi, 24; Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati, 63; Burlington & Quincy, 102; Lake Shore, 73¾; Illinois Central, 94; Panama, 111¾; Union Pacific, 28¾; Central Pacific, 96⅝; Union, 74; Hartford & Erie, 15¾; Delaware & Lackawanna, 108¾.

LONDON, August 27—5 P. M.—The Directors of the Bank of England, at a meeting to-day, fixed the minimum rate of discount at the bank at 3 per cent. The rate for money at the Stock Exchange on Government securities is 2 per cent. The bullion in the Bank of England increased £537,000. The amount of specie gone into the Bank of England on balances to-day was £9 000. The proportion of bank reserves to liabilities, which was last week 47 per cent., is now 48¾. Consols, money 92¾; account 92¾; 5 20s of '65, 103½; do of '67, 104¾; 10-40s, 104¾. New York Central, 98; Erie, 30; preferred, 46.

PARIS, August 27.—The specie in the Bank of France decreased 2 243,000 francs during the past week. Rentes 63f 52c.

COMMERCIAL.

Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, August 27, 1874.

A New York exchange gives the outlook of the different branches of trade in New York for the Autumn trade. There has been no general activity in the wool market—buyers take only what they need for immediate wants. Small supplies and control of the market, however, gave dealers a firm feeling of confidence in the future. The hide and leather dealers in the swamp have had a dull time, as yet. They look forward to a profitable fall. Their expectation is based on the small stock in leather, the paucity of future supplies, and the development of trade in the South. The tobacco trade is firm and even buoyant, on account of the partial failure of the Kentucky crop. In hardware there is a reduced volume of trade. Buyers restrict themselves to known wants. An exception to lines of credit to good Western buyers is one of the restrictions caused for the restoration of the trade. As to groceries of the grocery trade there was a division of opinion into hopeful and despondent. The small purchase of coffee last season and the diminutive stocks on hand will cause a good coffee trade. Teas dull—the market is quiet and overstock d. In fish and salt trade, the sales have been larger the month than in August, 1873. In the sugar trade the sales of the raw grades and the refined articles have been small, and a very hopeful feeling prevails.

APPLES—There is no improvement in the demand, and green prices are no better—ranging from $1@1.50 ₩ bbl.

BUTTER—There is a continued good demand and only moderate receipts. The market is firm and there is no accumulation, and prices are fully sustained; good to prime solid packed, 18@20c. Roll and print, 20@22c.

BERRIES—Blackberries are liable 8@9 cents ₩ pint and Whortle Berries, 9@10. Market dull.

CHEESE—There is a continued good demand, and we are reported regular jobbing sales at 13¾ cents for prime New York factory.

EGGS—The receipts continue meagre, and the supply is inadequate to meet the demand, hence prices have further advanced; we now quote at 17@18. Odd stock hard to dispose of at any price

FLOUR—There are no new features in the market deserving of special notice; the demand is light and entirely local while prices remain unchanged. We continue to make No. 2 Spring at $4.75@5 for red winter and $5.75@6.50 for old Spring. The outside figure for choice Minnesotas. Rye Flour, $5.25@5.50.

GROCERIES—Trade continues quiet, although there is a very fair demand for the leading staples, especially as regards Sugars, which are reported a shade easier in the east. Coffee remains the same, with a good deal clearing from first hands and not much call for the jobbing trade continue to buy sparingly. There is considerable activity in Tobaccos and prices are still tending upward. Spices and Oils remain the same as last week.

GRAIN—Wheat continues dull and prices are weak and drooping; $1.35@1.39 for Penna and Ohio red and white winter. Nominal for new prices, but it is not easily disposed of even at quotations, as the mills appear to have all they want, and then it is from hand to mouth. There has been a heavy shrinkage in the product. Corn Out Meal continues to drag, and, as noted in our last, spots prices under the influence of liberal receipts and offerings, are lower; quotable at 85@90 for mixed to prime white. However, the feeling is a shade firmer among dealers tha, the market has certainly boomed bottom, and it is said that they can scarcely be replaced at current rates. Corn continues quiet and unchanged; 78@85 for shelled. Oats—Sales of car-load lots of mixed to prime white, 40@42c. No price established for Barley as yet.

HAY—With diminished receipts and an increased demand the market is firmer and prices are tending upward; we now quote baled at $20@21 ₩ ton, according to quality and location.

POTATOES—Quoted at 60@65c ₩ bush, and as the arrivals have fallen off considerably, the market is firmer and we advance within the next day or two is confidently expected. Sweets quoted at $4 ₩ bri for Baltimore and $6 for Jersey.

PEACHES—Continue to come forward freely and prices are down easy, so that there is no outlet and the market is weak, and for sales within the next day or two are not improbable; quotable at 50@60 ₩ bushel for fair to good and $1@2.50 for prime to choice.

PLUMS—Scarce and in demand; quotable at $1@2.50 ₩ bushel.

POULTRY—Live Chickens quotable at 50 to 75 cents per pair, according to size.

PROVISIONS—Market steady but still Hams—Sugar Cured, 15¾@16c; Breakfast Bacon—Sugar Cured, 17c; Dried Beef—Extra Sugar Cured, 17; Bacon—Shoulders, 10¾@11c; Short Rib Sides, 13; Clear Sides, 14c; Mess Pork, $18.50. Lard—Refined, for summer use in tres, 16¾; half bris, 16¾; bris, 16¾; ½ lb. caddies, 16¾; 5 lb. do, 16¾; 3 lb. pails, 18, 10 lb. do, 17¾; 5 lb. do, 17¾.

RAGS—Quiet and unchanged; woolen or refuse, 2½@3c.

TALLOW—Country, 6¼@7c, city, 8c.

WATER MELONS—Very dull and lower, the cool weather having curtailed the demand very materially; quotable at $10@5 ₩ 100.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

CENTRAL STOCK YARDS, EAST LIBERTY, THURSDAY, August 27, 1874.

ARRIVALS

The arrivals during the twenty four hours ending at noon to day were as follows: Cattle, 49 cars; Hogs 25 cars; Sheep, 29 cars; making thus far, for the week including Sunday, up to this writing, 460 cars of cattle, 73 cars, of Hogs, and 110 cars of Sheep.

CATTLE.

The general position of the market has not varied much since the date of our last report; consequently we are inclined to believe that common stock is drooping slightly, but all concede that prime beeves are doing fully as well as they did last week; also, that prices are fully sustained. Good 1,400@1,500 native steers are selling readily at 5¼@5¾; prime 1,300@1,350 do, 5@5¼; common to medium do, 4¾@5; grassers, according to quality and condition, 3@5, and the range in Texas and Cherokee stock is fully as great. Of the sales thus far 91 cars were purchased for shipment to Philadelphia, 1 car for New York, 10 cars for country dealers and 21 cars by local butchers. Our Buffalo dispatch reports the market as selling in prefty much the same condition as our own—common cattle in heavy supply and lower, while of good cattle the supply scarcely equals the demand—all the leading markets in line country are over-stocked with the former, and a scarcity of the latter.

SALES BY ENSIGN NEWTON.

No.	Wgt.	Price.	No.	Wgt.	Prics.
20	1,050	4 45	19	18 8 0	4 91
18	14.7 0	4 35	24	18 6 20	3 70
25	38 0 0	4 45	2	1,5 6 0	2 98
12	9 4 0	4 0	23	19 2 50	3 25
23	18.00	4 12½	2	2,0 0	2 70
25	19 1 0	3 75	23	14 8 0	3 12½
2	2 0 0	4 0	2	19 0 0	4 50
6	3 7 2 0	3 0 0	24	18 1 8 0	4 10
21	19 9 7	4 6 2	38	19 0 0 0	3 6
27	18 2 3 0	4 15	22	16 7 2 0	3 85
7	5 9 0 0	4 0 0	1	1,1 0	2 40
72	8,5 0	3 60	15	10 2 7 0	3 55
21	20 3 0	3 17	20	18 4 0	5 0
21	18 9 0	3 15	22	18 5 0	4 0 0
1	1,1 0	2 50	17	21 3 0	4 0 0
16	14 2 8 0	4 5	2	1,8 0	2 65
4	2 7 0	2 50	20	19 2 0	4 75
6	5 8 0	2 40	21	2,0 0	4 0 0
13	9 6 0 0	3 75	17	14 4 7 0	4 0 0
7	6 2 2 0	4 3 0	17	19 1 0	4 75
54	15,2 0	3 85	19	14,9 0	3 6 0
6	5 0 0	3 50	2	1,6 0	2 0 0
21	19 0 0	4 6 0	8	5,8 0	3 15
22	18 6 0	4 5 0	2	1,6 0	3 0 0

SHEEP.

The receipt continue liberal, and the arrivals thus far are almost, if not altogether, up to those of the corresponding time last week; market generally reported slow, although for good, fat sheep there has been a little, if any change in prices as compared with last week. Some shipments east, in first hands, have been made already, and, if favorable clears will be made within the next day or two. Extra 100 lbs fice wool, 5¾@5¾; prime 2 @90 lbs 5¾@5¾; good 80 @90 lbs, 4¾@5; 70 lbs, 3¾@4. There was a single deck of extras, weighing about 110 lbs, sold at 5,80, but this is an outside figure this week.

SALES BY ENSIGN NEWTON.

No.	Wgt.	Price.	No.	Wgt.	Prices.
107	19 140	5 61	100	5,12	5 0
109	7,350	4 65	202	13 140	5 50
10	9 0 0	2 75	78	1,5 3 0	5 0 0
192	17,470	4 61	21	16,483	5 10

HOGS.

The arrivals continue light and mostly common in point of quality; good heavy corn hogs very scarce and with a steady demand the market is stiff and prices have further advanced. Sales were made this morning at 5.60@5.65 for prime Philadelphias, an advance of 10@15c ₩ cwt within the past twenty four hours. Yorkers quoted at 5¼@5¾ for fair to good corn fed grassers, 5¾@5¾, according to quality and condition.

No.	Wgt.	Price.	No.	Wgt.	Price.
39	9 3 0	5 75	27	8,2 0	6 20
41	6 5 8	5 75	98	24,0 0	7 50

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, August 27, 1874.

The market for Crude continues firm, and, strange as it is with refiners buying very sparingly, prices have further advanced—quoted at Parker at 8¼@8½c for immediate shipment; "United" and "Union" lines were asking $1.10, but it is generally believed that these companies allow rebates. Refined steadier and prices are still advancing. August quotable at 11¾@11¾, delivered in Philadelphia, 12 bid and refused for early September. A still further advance is almost certain, providing refiners continue to refuse to sell—the matter is pretty much in their own hands. Better be idle for a few weeks than to run at an actual loss, and if the production and shipments had been kept up to what they were a month ago, there would have been no improvement in prices.

A New York telegram, under date of to day, says: Joseph Sanseborn & Co., oil merchants, Pearl street, failed yesterday, their liabilities amounting to between four and five millions. The firm has been in existence twenty months, and attributes its failure to losses during the panic. Its principal business was with European dealers, and the failure consequently will have little effect here.

The Barrel market continues very dull, but prices are now nearly unchanged; countries, 1.30@$1.35; city make, $1.45.

REFINED OIL SHIPPED EAST BY ALLEGHENY VALLEY R.R.

Shipper.	Consignee.		Bbls.
Warden & O	Warden F & Co.,	Phila.	199
Waring Bros	Waring Bros	do	993
Central	J P Logan	do	416
O'Leary	Tuck Bros	do	624
Livingston Bros	Warden F & Co.	do	199
Total			2,529

SHIPMENTS OF CRUDE OIL EAST VIA P. R. R. & A. V. R. R. OIL LINE.

Shipper.	Consignee.		Bbls.
B tler	Sone & F	Compaw	800
Dilks	Sone & F	do	1,600
Dilks	Devoe Mfg Co	do	1,600
Dilks	Parkinson & Palls		481
Dilks	Devoe Mfg Co	Compaw	850
Butler	Egbert & B	Compaw	480
B tler	Devoe Mfg Co	do	800
Dilks	Devoe Mfg Co	do	990
Total			7,800

PITTSBURGH DRUG MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, August 27, 1874.

Corrected by HARRIS & EWING, Wholesale Druggists, corner Liberty and Tenth streets:

Acac., sorts	30a	40 lb	Oil, Anise ..
Alcohol	2 90	2 95	Bergam ..
1st select..	65a	68 lb	Casia ....
Alum, Chrle	10a	12 lb	Castor ....
Oxalic	22	25 lb	Lemon ....
Tartaric ..	60a	65 lb	Linseed ..
Alcohol	2.05	2.20 gs	Neatsfoot ..
Aloes, Cape.		20 lb	Olive ....
Aloes, Soc.		67 lb	Qu ....
Scout.		75 lb	Pa ....
Arrow'rt ..	45a	50 lb	Orange ....
Ammo., Aq..	10a	13 lb	Origanum ..
Carb.		22 lb	Pennyr'l ..
Arnica, Flor	18a	22 lb	Peppermt's
Assafœtida.	44	48 lb	Sassafras ..
Balm, Comfh	60a	1,00 lb	Spearmint ..
Canada	75a	80 lb	Oss, Sepia.
Bay Rum	3.25a	3.50 ga	Pot, Bi Carb
Bis, Sub car		2.70 lb	Bi Chrom ..
Sub nit		2.80 lb	Bromide ..
Bine Mass ..		1.10 lb	Chlorate ..
Vitriol	12a	14 lb	Iodid. ....
Borax, ref'd	17a	20 lb	Quinine ....
Brim., Roll.	42a	45 lb	Rool, Gentn.
Flor, sulph	3½	4 lb	Gin, E. I.
Buchu	17a	25 lb	Gin, Jam.
Calomel Am		2.15 lb	Ipecac P. ..
Camphor ref	35c	40 lb	Jalap P. ..
Cantharides	75	90 lb	Rhubarb ..
Chamo. Ger		4 oz	Sar. Herb ..
Rom.		50 lb	Sar. Mex. ..
Chloral Hyd		2.40 lb	Sarsaparilla
Cinchona ..	1.15a	1.25 lb	Senega ....
Cinchn. Pale		1.30 lb	Spigelia ..
Red.		1.30 lb	Val. Inp ..
Yellow		1.30 lb	Do ....
Cochineal ..	80a	90 lb	Saffron Am.
Copperas ..	2a	3 lb	Sal Ammon.
Cream Tar.	47a	49 lb	Epsom ....
Cubebs	40a	45 lb	Glauber ..
Dover's Pow	2.10	2.25 lb	Nitre ....
Ergot	55a	70 lb	Soda, com.
Extract Log	14a	16 lb	Sal Soda ..
Nic.	65a	70 lb	Sugar, Milk
Fl. Lavend		11 lb	Cardam ..
Liqu. Cal.	44a	50 lb	Hemp ....
Mal.	30	33 lb	Linseed ..
Fustic	3a	4 lb	Mustard ..
Glycer, Pure	30a	35 lb	Timoy ....
Hops		60 lb	Shellac ..
Indigo, Man	1.00a	1.20 lb	Soap, Castile
Ivory, Wh'e	1.10a	1.20 lb	White ....
Jodine	6.40a	6.70 lb	Soda Ash ..
Iodoform ..	1.10	1.20 oz	Soda Carb ..
Juniper Ber	7a	8 lb	Strych, Crys
Logwood ..	24a	34 lb	Pulv ....
Madder	15a	17 lb	Sugar Lead
Magnes, Cal	80a	1.00 lb	Turpen, Spts
Carb.	40a	45 lb	Verd. Coach
Manna, Fla.		60 lb	Copal ....
Morph. Sul.	7.00a	7.50 oz	Damar ....
Nut, Silver.		1.05 oz	Gum Arab ..
Opium		10.40 lb	Venet. Red
Pearls		12.30 lb	Whiting ....

Oil, Anise ..	3.50	4.00 lb	
Bergam ..		7.50 lb	
Casia	2.00	2.25 lb	
Castor		1.80 lb	
Lemon	4.90a	5.20 lb	
Linseed ..	91	94 gal	
Neatsfoot ..	90	95 gal	
Olive	1.25a	2.00 do	
Qu	6.50a	6.75 do	
Pa	3.75	4.50 do	
Orange	40a	44 lb	
Origanum ..	70a	1.20 lb	
Pennyr'l ..	1.80a	2.00 lb	
Peppermt's	5.00a	6.00 lb	
Sassafras ..	80a	90 lb	
Spearmint ..	6.75	7.00 lb	
Oss, Sepia.		38 lb	
Pot, Bi Carb		30 lb	
Bi Chrom ..		30 lb	
Bromide ..	90a	1.10 lb	
Chlorate ..	60a	44 lb	
Iodid.	4.00a	4.25 lb	
Quinine	2.60a	2.70 oz	
Rool, Gentn.		12 lb	
Gin, E. I.		15 lb	
Gin, Jam.		33 lb	
Ipecac P. ..		1.80 lb	
Jalap P. ..		85 lb	
Rhubarb ..	1.25a	1.50 lb	
Sal	1.25a	1.50 lb	
Sar. Herb ..		50 lb	
Sar. Mex. ..		28 lb	
Senega		1.10 lb	
Spigelia ..		80 lb	
Val. Inp ..		38 lb	
Do		45 lb	
Saffron Am.	1.00	1.25 lb	
Sal Ammon.	15¾a	17 lb	
Epsom	2a	3 lb	
Glauber ..	2¼a	4 lb	
Nitre		15 lb	
Soda, com.	3a	3½ lb	
Sal Soda ..	1¾a	2 lb	
Sugar, Milk		60 lb	
Cardam ..		2.00 lb	
Hemp	7½a	8 lb	
Linseed ..		8 lb	
Mustard ..		30 lb	
Timoy		22 lb	
Shellac ..	68a	70 lb	
Soap, Castile	13a	16 lb	
White	10a	12 lb	
Soda Ash ..	4¾a	5½ lb	
Soda Carb ..	2a	2½ lb	
Strych, Crys		1.10 oz	
Pulv		2.88 oz	
Sugar Lead	20a	22 lb	
Turpen, Spts	44a	49 gal	
Verd. Coach	3.50a	4.00 lb	
Copal	1.25a	2.00 gs	
Damar	1.50a	1.80 gs	
Gum Arab ..	1.00a	1.25 lb	
Venet. Red	2¾a	4½ lb	
Whiting	1¾a	3½ lb	

New York Butter Market.

NEW YORK, August 26.—Receipts for the week 18,351 pkgs, do last week 13,912, do same week last year 22,424. There is a fair demand for choice kins. There has been quite an excited feeling in Butter, and strong prices have brought in larger supplies. Receipts, however, are greatly below the date last year. The quality of butter is of an unusually high standard, and the ranges of prices are consequently not wide. State half tubs, 18@20c; firkins, 17@19c; Ohio firkins are the best protection for stock at this season when shipped from any remote point. Welsh tubs have been very active for a day or two, and the advanced figures are firm under a fair Eastern demand. Pails have advanced to 16c as an extreme rate, but about as many dealers report it as quite 15c. Orange county creamery is reported faultless to realize either of these quotations. For State Butter we think the bulk of the market closes tamer with the possibility of additional receipts. At present we are using sweet as that comes forward, but we look for a treacherous period of the year for general high prices. Western almost seems to have a borderless dwelling, and large quantities are taken by the market and ordinary grocery trade; while shipping grades are picked up as fast as they arrive. A great deal of confidence is exhibited among this class of buyers. Some of them are holding previous purchases and are ready to turn to arrive. Some New York dealers are operating in Canada to bring the stock here feeling assured of a sure outlet by export as the season advances. In other States, Canada, it is thought, will open early this year, in fact buyers are already negotiating in some sections on the basis of present rates. This is rather indefinite as we may be easily exercticked here in the event of a possible hot September. All the daily pipe points of Western report a strong feeling in prices.—"Tribune."

Corn and Hogs.

The important statement made in another part of this paper to day, relating to hogs and corn, will undoubtedly attract the attention of buyers and sellers in this department of trade, and also many other commercial men whose interests may be affected by it. By a careful survey of the situation, as here presented, it will be seen that Iowa has an excellent corn crop and about 75 per cent as many hogs as the State produced last year, but that there will be a falling off in the weight, which will further reduce the crop of available p rk for market-ing purposes. Illinois reports somewhat less hogs this year than she had last, and a falling off in weight. The corn crop of that State is also reported to be about a third less. The majority of the reports from Missouri indicate a large falling off in the number and weight of hogs, and there is very discouraging with respect to corn, the drouth having seriously damaged it.

Nebraska and Kansas complain bitterly of drouth and grasshoppers. These two divisions have so reduced the corn crop that what few hogs the farmers had left, excepting a few, would not be kept for want of feed. Taken altogether, our reports have never given evidence of the supply of hogs in the west will be much inferior in numbers to the supply of 1873 and probably much inferior in fatted weight, and that outside of Iowa and and Illinois will there be corn enough to insure the proper fattening of hogs.

The position is one which will puzzle the packers considerably. If prices abroad can be maintained at a point that will leave a margin for profit to shippers of provisions from this country, all will be well and packers may come out of the season's business with a handsome profit. But it hardly seems possible that any great gains can take place.—St. Louis Democrat.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, August 27, 1874.

FLOUR—Quiet and steady.

GRAIN—Wheat active; No. 1 spring $1; No 2 spot; 94¾c seller August; 83¾c seller September; No 3 90@92c; rejected 85c. Corn active; No 2 mixed 67¾c old spot; 67¾c bid seller August; 68¾c seller September; rejected 66¾c. Oats in demand; fairly and generally advanced, but irregular; No 2 43@43¾c, closed at 43¾c old spot or seller August; 39¾c seller September; rejected 38c. Rye quiet; No 1 78c. Barley nominal.

PROVISIONS—Pork in demand and prices advanced to $22.87½@23 spot or seller September. Lard in demand fair and prices advanced; 14¾@15c spot or seller September; 15¼ seller the year.

WHISKY—97@97½c.

On call Board this afternoon wheat closed unsettled at 93¾@93¾c seller September; 94¾ seller August. Corn easier at 66¾@66¾c seller September.

New York.

NEW YORK, August 27.—Cotton firm at 16¾@16¾c. Flour a shade firmer and in moderate export and home trade demand, and prices generally unchanged. Wheat better and in fair demand; No 2 Milwaukee at $1.30; No 2 Chicago $1.31@1.34; No 2 spring, $1.18@1.19; old white red winter $1.44@1.47; Rye quiet at 92@93c. Barley nominal. Malt quiet and unchanged. Corn steady and 1@2c better; mixed western 68@69c; high mixed and yellow western 69@71c; new mixed western 67@68c; new white western 70@72c. Oats unchanged. Hops quiet. Coffee steady; Rio 19@19½c. Sugar active at steady prices. Molasses and rice unchanged. Petroleum firmer; crude 8½c; refined 12¼c. Turpentine firm; spirits 35½c. Rosins heavy at $1.@2c. Pork steady; new mess $18.50. Cut meats quiet. Middles firm at 12¾@12¾c. Lard firm at 14¾c. Butter firm at 22@25c. Cheese firm at 10@13½c. Whisky firm at $1.09.

Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, August 27.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat steady; No 1 red western $1.35@1.38; No 2 $1.30@1.35; rejected $1.10@1.15; choice to fancy Pennsylvania $1.35@1.40; amber $1.40@1.45; white western $1.35@1.40; white Pennsylvania $1.40@1.45; choice to fancy Maryland $1.40@1.45; white Maryland $1.45@1.50; No 2 western winter red $1.30@1.35; No 2 Pennsylvania $1.30@1.35; No 2 Maryland $1.30@1.35; No 1 Pennsylvania $1.35@1.40; No 1 Maryland $1.35@1.40; No 1 western winter red $1.35@1.40; No 1 amber $1.40@1.45; No 1 white $1.40@1.45. Corn firm and fairly active; white western 70@71c; yellow western 70@71c; white Pennsylvania 70@71c; yellow Pennsylvania 70@71c; white Maryland 70@71c; yellow Maryland 70@71c; mixed western 68@69c; mixed Pennsylvania 68@69c; mixed Maryland 68

HOME NEWS.

House Wanted.

A gentleman with no family wants a country residence with from one-half to an acre of ground, within ten minutes walk of a station on the Pennsylvania road, not farther out than Wilkinsburg. For such a residence a fair rent will be paid, or will be purchased, if sold reasonable. Address for three days, Dr. C., Box 1026 Pittsburgh P. O., giving location and terms. Best of city references can be given.

Will Filed.

The will of George Burgess, late of Baldwin township, was filed in the Register's office yesterday afternoon. He gives to his wife, Harriet, sole control of all his estate, personal and real, during her natural life. At her death he directs that his property be equally divided between his two daughters Phœbe Burgess and Mary Anna Woodford, in whatever manner they may see proper. The will bears date of June 16, 1869, and Mrs. Harriet Burgess is appointed executrix.

The Late Rainfall.

Any of our readers who have kept a record of the rainfall along the course of the great storm of 26th July will greatly oblige us by sending us a copy of such record, giving the correct measure of the rainfall, the precise time of the morning and evening separately, or together, stating the number of hours covered by the statement, and the place where the fall was observed; if we can gather data from a sufficient number of places they will be carefully collated, and deductions made of much probable public utility by an accomplished scientist.

Runaway on Penn Avenue.

Yesterday morning Mr. Aaschutz engaged a colored man to take charge of his buck wagon during his temporary absence. The horse took fright from a passing locomotive and became fractious. Despite his utmost efforts, the colored man was dashed violently against the side of a house, bruising him painfully, perhaps seriously, and disabling him from any further duty. The frantic horse, which kicked the wagon to pieces, besides irreparably damaging the harness, made off at a furious rate down Eleventh and up Pike street, where he was finally captured.

Wiley Avenue U. P. Church.

Worship in this church will be resumed on the first Sabbath in September. Rev. W. H. Ross, whose zealous labors in this charge had greatly wasted his strength, has spent a few weeks with mine host Johnny Snyder, on the summit of Laurel hill, six miles east of Uniontown, on the National turnpike, and returned from thence greatly improved in health and vigor. As we have already stated friend Snyder's charging and boarding, and know of his thorough devotion to the comfort of his guests, we are quite ready to join our Reverend friend in ascribing his ruddy heel into the pure mountain air, the equally pure gushing spring water and Snyder's abounding larder. Such, indeed, is the testimony of all sojourners at the summit.

A Commendable Business House.

We ask the attention of dealers to the extensive and reputable manufacturing and business house of Messrs. Onions & Baldwin, of No. 10 Wood street, who have extraordinary facilities for supplying the trade with all wares in their line, such as nails of every variety, Winslow's patent Bath Nail, Wheeling Steel, Bar, Sheet and Galvanized Iron Tarne plate, to which must be added their own manufactures of all descriptions of Machinery, Furnace and Rolling Mill Castings, Stoves and Hollow Ware of great variety. These gentlemen are well-known to the community for extensive and varied experience, honesty and reliability of dealing, untiring energy and strict attention to business, and those who may be so fortunate as to become their patrons can rely on the excellence of their wares, and fair and honorable treatment in all business transactions. Mark Onion corner of Twentieth and Railroad streets.

THE COURTS.

YESTERDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

United States District Court.

[Before Judge McCandless].

James Linn, Sr., bankrupt, Washington county. The assignee's partial return of the sales of certain real estate presented and approved, and sale confirmed. Todd for assignee.

Eli P. Beckwell, bankrupt, Bradford county. The petition of L. J. Andrews to be relieved from the payment of certain interests due the assignee, presented and referred to Register Overton for examination and report.

Pallmore Bros., bankrupts, Luzerne county. The appointment of Geo. Fisher, Esq., of Scranton, as assignee, affirmed.

AN EXASPERATED STEER.

A Bovine's Vagaries on Seventh Avenue.

About dusk yesterday evening a steer broke away from a lot of cattle that were being driven by a butcher along Grant street to his slaughter house, and started down Seventh avenue. A number of boys commenced stoning and tormenting it, and the animal, not being possessed of a superabundant amount of patience or willingness to stand insults, got infuriated and made lunges at a number of passers by with the intention of wreaking its vengeance on them. They all escaped until a pedaler named O. H. Phillips happened to pass along Smithfield street, and as he was crossing Seventh avenue, the steer made a rush, and before the man could get away he was thrown down and the animal commenced operations on him, and doubtless would have finished him in a very few minutes had not a number of shots from several revolvers terminated the career of the exasperated animal, which fell in the gutter by Braun's drug store. Phillips was injured about the mouth, the blood flowing profusely, but the hurt did not amount to much.

THE PIPE LINE DIFFICULTY.

The Railroad Company's Exceptions Filed.

Yesterday the exceptions of the West Penn Railroad Company to the application of the Columbia Conduit Company, for permission to file a bond for the appointment of viewers, by the District Court was filed by Messrs. Hampton & Dalzell, attorneys for the road. The exceptions are: That the District Court has no jurisdiction; that the Pipe Company is not a valid and existing corporation; that the act of incorporation makes it only a private corporation and does not give it the right of eminent domain; the act of incorporation is unconstitutional because it contains more than one subject not expressed in the title; the Conduit Company is not entitled to the benefits of the Wallace corporation bill of April 29, 1874; it has no right of eminent domain either under that act or under its original character; the property of the railroad company is held in fee simple and must be used for rail road purpose exclusively; the Columbia Conduit Company never made any efforts to effect an agreement with the Railroad Company; the Conduit Company has no right to cross a public highway; the question has already been passed upon by the Common Pleas Court of this city.

The question will be argued to-morrow.

THE TAXPAYERS.

Meeting of the Central Union.

The regular weekly meeting of the Taxpayers' Central Executive Union was held yesterday afternoon in the Bank of Commerce building, corner of Sixth avenue and Wood street. In the absence of the President, the meeting was called to order by Isaac Jones, Esq., one of the Vice Presidents. Mr. George S. Finley, Esq., acted as Secretary. There were not so many members present as at the previous meeting, and the fact seemed to have an effect slightly depressing. No action having been taken on the declination of Mr. John Dunlap to accept the position of Permanent President, it was finally accepted, and on motion of Mr. O'Keefe Mr. Jones was chosen President, and Joseph Dilworth was elected Vice President to take the place of Mr. Jones. Mr. Finley was also elected First Secretary. Mr. Alex King, from the Committee appointed to procure a hall as a place of meeting, stated that they had arrived at the conclusion that the present place was as good as could be obtained. The report was received and the Committee discharged from further duty. On motion of Mr. John Kelly, a Committee of five, consisting of John Kelly, Judge Mellen, A. P. Norton, R. J. Powers and Jno. R. Baum, was appointed and intrusted with the duty of naming delegates to such conferences as may be necessary to take charge of the business of the organization. Mr. A. P. Norton submitted a list of additional delegates from the South Side which was accepted. Some further business of minor import was transacted, and the Union adjourned.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Deeds Filed for Record.

The following deeds have been filed for record with County Recorder Richardson, since our last report:

David Stein et ux. to Michael McDermott, Jr., September 22, 1871; a certain piece of ground in Robinson township, containing one acre. Price $ 60

John W Mickey and Minerva Mickey to William Munhall, July 22, 1874; two lots in Elizabeth borough, 120x120 feet with buildings. Price.....$200

Albert D Crosby and wife to Henry S Kraus, March 24, 1874; lot in Seventh ward, Allegheny, located on Spring Garden avenue, 20x120 feet. Price.....$1,350

Thomas Hanlon et ux. to Patrick Mooney, July 11, 1873; lot in South Pittsburgh borough, (now in the city) 20x105 feet more or less. Price.....$1

Thomas Mooney to Thomas Hanlon, July 11, 1873; lot in South Pittsburgh borough (now in the city) 20x105 feet more or less. Price..$1

John L. Renoetux to Van R. Smith, Aug. 25, 1874; six lots in the Sewickley borough, in James Allen's plan, 117x189 feet. Price..$800

Miss E H. Leeky to Patrick Mooney, May 7, 1872; a certain lot in McClure township. Price.....$400

John L. Stevens et ux. to S. P. and J. N. Large, August 12, 1874; two lots in Elizabeth borough, 120x120 feet. Price.....$1,200

The S. Clair sub-school district to Barbara Schmidt, June 27, 1873; lot in Twenty-seventh ward, city, in Charles Forrester's plan, 188 92-100x115 29 100 feet. Price.....$ 80

Pittsburgh and Castle Shannon Railroad Company to David Kauf, May 4, 1872; lot in the company's plan, in Baldwin township. Price.....$300

John Fisher et. ux. to John D. Schaub, August 10, 1874; a certain piece of ground in Baldwin township, containing one acre, one hundred and fifteen and 40-100 perches. Price.....$2,375

D. S. Evans and wife to Robert W. Steadman, August 21, 1874, lot in Bellevue borough, containing 15,635 square feet. Price $2,000

J. R. Thompson et ux. to Thomas Murray, June 30, 1874; lot in Thirty-fifth ward, city, 60 feet 10 7-10 inches by 20 feet, with buildings. Price.....$1,500

Anthony F. Keating et ux. to Samuel E. Jack, July 16, 1874, lot in Fourteenth ward, city. Price.....$2,500

Josiah Scott to Michael Weber, August 8, 1874, a certain piece of ground in Lower township, containing five acres. Price.....$400

Democratic Nominations.

Conclusion of the Performance in Library Hall—Woodward for Supreme Judge—Latta for Lieutenant Governor—Temple for Auditor General—McCaddless for Secretary of Internal Affairs—The Platform Shoved in Under Them.

The Democratic State Convention re-assembled yesterday morning in Library Hall and was called to order by Chairman Wallace. The night previous had been spent in canvassing for votes on the Judgeship and in the morning it was generally conceded that Woodward would be the nominee. Buckalew and Clymer had worked hard for Woodward, and succeeded in forming a combination in favor of him against Ross, who was the favorite of Wallace. In the nomination of Woodward, Wallace was beaten but it was because he did not exert himself in the canvass of Wednesday night in favor of his man. Had he done so it is likely the result would have been different. The adherents of the Berks county candidate expressed their willingness to sacrifice all their claims on any of the remaining offices provided Woodward was nominated. After the Convention had been called to order, Mr. Reed, of Philadelphia, withdrew the name of Geo. M. Dallas from the nomination for Supreme Judge. Mr. McCormick, of Indiana, withdrew the name of Silas M. Clark, Col. Dickert, of Philadelphia, withdrew Judge Ludlow, and Mr. Hawley, of Crawford, withdrew the name of Hon. John Trunkey, leaving only Woodward and Ross in the field. As might be expected the interest was now intense and all manifested an eager desire to learn the result of

THE SIXTH BALLOT,

which is as follows:

Woodward	128	Ross	108

The excitement that followed the announcement of the ballot was intense, and it reminded many of the stormy scenes that are always witnessed at Democratic conventions in this county. Chairman Wallace with a smile on his face, though knowing he was beaten, said that Woodward was the nominee of the party for Supreme Judge. Mr. Yerkes moved to make the nomination unanimous, but several negative votes were heard. After considerable discussion relative to the report of the Committee on Resolutions, it was decided to proceed with the nomination of candidates for Auditor General and Secretary of Internal Affairs. The following gentlemen were then named:

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL.

Hon. T. J. Hamm, Wayne county.
Hon. Wm. Hartley, Bedford.
Gen. J. H. Kulpe, Harrisburg.
Judge F. Temple, Green County.
Henry F. Southerwood, Tioga county.
J. S. Dillinger, Lehigh county.
Hon. Jas. P. Barr, Allegheny county.
D. H. Nieman, Northampton county.

FOR SECRETARY OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS.

Gen. Wm. McCandless, Philadelphia.
J. J. Seel, Schuylkill county.
T. N. Brooks, Crawford county.
D. H. Caldwell, Huntingdon county.
H. L. Diffenbacher, Columbia county.
Thos. A. Pierce, Philadelphia.

When the above names the nominations closed, and on motion of Mr. Church the nominations for Lieutenant Governor were re-opened, and he nominated Malcolm Hay, Esq., of Allegheny, for that position, but the gentleman declined, saying that he was in the Convention in the interest of another man, and could not and would not accept.

FIRST BALLOT FOR LIEUTNANT GOVERNOR.

The Convention proceeded to ballot for a candidate for Lieutenant Governor, and the first was taken with the following result:

North	30	Kaine	14
Stewart	27	Latta	19
Sowden	30	Morris	12
Manley	12	Morton	6
McJunkin	3	Dewart	14
Pidcock	8	Black	3
Ziegler	27	Fox	8

A second ballot was ordered, there being no choice, but when the result of the first was made known the names of Mr. Morton, of Philadelphia, Capt. J. H Stewart, of Allegheny, V. E. Piollatte and S. A Black were withdrawn.

SECOND BALLOT.

North	58	Kaine	24
Sowden	57	Latta	3
Manley	20	Morris	18
McJunkin	1	Dewart	6
Ziegler	30	Fox	1

There being no choice, a third ballot was ordered, pending which the announcement of the ballot was intense, and it reminded many of the stormy scenes that are always witnessed at Democratic conventions in this county. Chairman Wallace with a smile on his face, though knowing he was beaten, said that Woodward was the nominee of the party for Supreme Judge. Mr. Yerkes moved to make the nomination unanimous, but several negative votes were heard. After considerable discussion relative to the report of the Committee on Resolutions, it was decided to proceed with the nomination of candidates for Auditor General and Secretary of Internal Affairs. The following gentlemen were then named:

THIRD BALLOT.

The third ballot resulted as follows:

North	75	Kaine	27
Sowden	58	Latta	48
Ziegler	26	Morris	20

The name of D. L. Morris was withdrawn and a

FOURTH BALLOT.

was ordered, with the following result:

North	67	Kaine	30
Sowden	42	Latta	78
Ziegler	10		

The names of Jacob Ziegler, of Butler, and H. M. North, of Lancaster, were withdrawn, and an abortive effort was made to nominate Mr. Latta by acclamation. On the

FIFTH BALLOT,

Mr. Latta was nominated the, number of votes received by each candidate being as follow:

Latta	145
Kaine	28
Sowden	53

Calls were made for a speech from Latta, but he failed to appear, when the Convention adjourned until three o'clock in order to give the Committee on Resolutions time to hatch, something it had been trying to do for a good while, and not succeeding.

Afternoon Session.

At the appointed hour, three o'clock, the noblest Roman of them all, ascended the platform, and the Convention resolved itself down to business again.

An obliging delegate with full appreciation of the necessities of the case withdrew to admit a reform element there it might do the good and in his place, Mr. Martin Luther was substituted as the representative for Washington. Other changes in the list were made and then the chair called for the report of the Committee on Resolutions. No response.

Mr. Hemphill, of Chester, offered a resolution authorizing the nominees of the Convention to appoint a Chairman of the State Central Committee, and each district be requested to name one member of the committee. Laid over temporarily.

WOODWARD ACCEPTS.

A telegram from Hon. Warren J. Woodward was read as follow:

READING, PA., August 27.

To Hon. S. E Ancona and Others:—

Dispatch received. Thanks to my friends. Have cordial acknowledgements made in my name to the Convention for the nomination, which I will gratefully accept.

W J WOODWARD.

The delegate from Crawford, Mr. Church, expressed a desire to have three cheers given for Woodward.

The Convention took the matter under consideration for a moment or two, and then there walled out from the Berks corner a feeble triple-cheer, that was generally voted below the requisite thickness.

The chair failed to receive any business until the report of the Committee on Resolutions, which was in order, was received, but as it appeared that the chairman of that committee was yet giving attention to gastronomic pleasures, no Convention decided to proceed to ballot for Auditor General. Several of the candidates first named for this position were withdrawn.

Mr. Malcom Hay in a neat speech, overflowing with compliments to the Democracy, for the harmony which had characterized the Convention, all of which was sandwiched in between eulogiums of "Allegheny's distinguished candidate" withdrew the name of Hon. James F. Marr from the list of candidates. The voting then proceeded, the result being as follows:

AUDITOR GENERAL—FIFTH BALLOT.

I. F. Kulp	43	J. S. Temple	92
T. J. Hamm	30	D. H Neiman	55

A second ballot was ordered.

A FRESHENING BREEZE.

A delegate in the rear of the circle here manifested a nervous desire to ease his mind on some point, and after several inefficual attempts to obtain the chair into allowing him to speak out of order, finally got the floor.

He was announced as Mr. Moorhead, of Westmoreland, and said he had been credibly informed that the Luzerne delegation had admitted to their sacred fold, with power to vote, a resident of Allegheny—A Mr. W. H Reel. He was anxious to know if that was doing the business up in regular order.

The righteous indignation of a score of delegates was aroused at this exposure of double-dyed duplicity.

Mr. Pitt, from Greene, was particularly obstreperous, and elocutionary vociferous. He desired the fact to be made known if such things were to be—if the great Democratic stronghold of the Southwest was to be cheated by any such underhand game as that. He asked to have Mr. Reel's name stricken from the list.

Mr. Woodward, of Luzerne, proceeded to wash his dirty linen in the Convention by stating that a couple of members of his delegation had gone home but had left in writing an assignment of their authority to two gentlemen from Allegheny.

A howl of virtuous scorn from various quarters, indicated that the Convention considered his explanation rather attenuated.

Mr. Malcolm Hay also got upon the troubled waters, suggested that if the gentlemen substituted be well-pronounced and dyed in the wool Democrats, there might be no impropriety in allowing them to represent absentees from another section.

The Chair wanted the Convention to decide the question as to whether it was their pleasure to allow such interchanges. But just as the discordant music was at its highest, the delegate from Greene withdrew his motion to have Mr. Reel ruled out—this condescension being granted by reason of the great generosity of his candidate, Mr. Temple.

The Convention indulged in a cheer, and then went on with

THE SECOND BALLOT,

which resulted as follows:

Kulpe	42	Temple	113
Hamm	7	Nieman	3

Before the vote was taken, Mr. Hamm withdrew his name, and over flowed with tearful drew his name, and over flowed with tearful grief at the misguided support given him by short sighted friends.

Mr. Temple having a majority of the votes, was declared nominated, and the nomination was made unanimous. (Cheers.)

The venerable and vivacious delegate from Greene, returned enthusiastic thanks to the Democracy of the great state of Pennsylvania, for the honor they had showered on the staunch Democracy of South Western Pennsylvania. (Cheers.)

The Chair—"The Convention duly recognizes the happiness of Greene county. (Great laughter and cheering)

THE RESOLUTIONS.

While this mutual felicitation was in progress and a spirit of hilarity prevailed, the round chairman of the Committee on Resolutions meandered to the stage, and was granted the attention of the Convention while he presented the Democratic platform as follows:

The Democracy of Pennsylvania in Convention assembled, do declare that the Republican party, since its ascension to power, has:

Violated the Federal Constitution;
Degraded the Judiciary;
Prostrated Industry;
Pandered the People;
Usurped Power,
Loaned its Credit to Corporations without Constitutional sanction.
Fostered corporations to the detriment of the agricultural interests of the country;
Introduced fraud and corruption into the departments of government, and among its officeholders, and failed to dismiss them when exposed and convicted;
Appointed spies and informers to oppress the business interests of the country;
Increased taxation till labor can hardly live, business prosper, trade and commerce earn their fair rewards, or manufacturers continue their operations;
Overawed and ignored the civil power and set up the army as the exponent of the law; invaded and subverted the sovereign rights of States;
Revived the sedition laws, and, by Federal legislation, attempted to destroy the liberty of the press;
Dominated the white by the negro race in some States, and by its proposed Civil Rights bill made a war of races imminent;

Therefore, charging these offenses on the Republican party, we call on all honest and upright citizens to redress them by so voting in November next as to produce a change, and expel their authors and abettors from all places of public trust and confidence.

Resolved, That the following are among the leading principles of our political belief:

1. That the present prostration of the industrial and commercial interests of the country has been brought about by the unwise legislation of the Republican party, and that prosperity can only be restored by a change in the administration of the Government.

2. That we are opposed to governmental grants of public lands to corporations, as tending to general corruption and the demoralization of the public service.

3. That we favor an honest and economical government; the lopping off of every needless expense; a reduction in the number of officeholders; the abolition of the fee system, local and national, and a return to the moderate salaries and plain customs of former days.

4. That we cherish a grateful remembrance of our brave soldiers and sailors, and will give a prompt recognition to every just claim in their behalf, or in that of their widows and orphans.

5. That a steady effort should be made to bring the Government notes to par with gold, and to secure a return to specie payments at the earliest possible period that resumption can be effected with safety.

6. That we denounce the Civil Rights bill of the last Congress, believing that its passage would be a gross invasion of the right of the States to control their domestic concerns in their own way, and that it would result in miscalculation to the white and the negro races.

7. That while we recognize the fullest and broadest extent that it is the duty of the State to secure to all the rights of religious freedom, hence, that our public school system should be generously sustained, we emphatically declare against establishing mixed schools by law, in which white and black children shall be compulsorily associated; believing, as we do, that the interests of the two races will be best served by training them children in separate schools.

8. That the leaders of the Republican party having opposed the present Constitution of this State, and having framed and voted on numerous occasions in advance of the vote for its ratification, partisan objections to its provisions; selecting to preside over its State Convention a member of its Constitutional Convention, but the gentleman declined to sign the Constitution as adopted, and nominating for State officers avowed opponents of the instrument, cannot deny their hostile attitude in the past to constitutional reform, or deceive the people by false professions in regard to their future policy.

The observance of Democratic appreciation found frequent vent, as Mr. White, in a basso profundo voice, lined out the resolutions. The chief enthusiasm was evoked at the Negro phobia passages in the document. It was adopted, as a whole, and the Convention then entered into the selection of a candidate for Secretary of Internal Affairs.

SECRETARY OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS.

The nominations were made and the first ballot resulted as follows:

McCandless	77	Broadhead	6
Diffenbach	29	Caldwell	27
Brooks	18	Reed	12
McSherry	18	Pierce	20

There being nomination,

A SECOND BALLOT

was ordered, with the following result:

McCandless	127	Diffenbach	18
Brooks	33	Caldwell	17
McSherry	33		

The Chair announced Mr. McCandless nominated, and the nomination was made unanimous.

The Convention by this time had been pretty well thinned out.

Mr. Hemphill's resolution in reference to the appointment of a State Central Committee was passed.

Messrs. Dechert, Acker and Ancona were appointed a committee to notify the nominees of their nominations.

Chairman Wallace—and very properly too—was accorded a vote of thanks for his efficiency as a presiding officer.

NOT QUITE.

A resolution fixing Harrisburg and the first Wednesday of September each year, as the time and place for holding the Convention, was voted down twice.

The Convention then spent a brief season in making up the representation from the districts on the State Central Committee.

Mr. Brown, from Clarion, offered a resolution providing that the State Central Committee hereafter should consist of one delegate from the Representative districts alone,—thus cutting out the Senatorial Representation. This resolution opened the sides gates, and there was a fearful prospect of an infusion of Democratic rhetoric, but only one delegate (Mr. Plummer, of Crawford) was enabled to take advantage of the opportunity. He indulged in a honeyed dissertation on the benefits of large conventions, as less likely to come under the baleful influences of magic circles, and the sentiment was endorsed by the defeat of the resolution.

The tintinnabulations of the supper bell now seemed to fall sweetly upon the ears of the delegates, and the Convention was struck with a desire for adjournment. Before, however, adopting this idea, the following

A FEW FAREWELL WORDS

from Chairman Wallace, who expressed his deep gratitude at the consideration he had received, at the decorum observed and at the evidence the Democracy had given, in the stronghold of their opponents, that they represented well the intelligence and culture of several hundred thousand Democrats. He was likewise pleased with the nominations made, with the platform, with the report, with everything in fact under the sun, and Democratic tinge, and was cheered by a beautiful (if it was a shady delusive) vision of a great Democratic triumph, when the "Ides of November came."

Roh" responded Democracy, and the Convention then adjourned to give room for a purification of Library Hall.

POLICE PARAGRAPHS.

Brief Mention of Petty Criminalities Yesterday.

Henry Monrean was jailed yesterday by Alderman Kreuter to await a hearing on a charge of surety of the peace, on the oath of Julia Monrean.

It was alleged that Moses Dant assaulted Julia Brown yesterday, and to settle the matter amicably, Alderman Shore committed the defendant for a hearing.

For "assaulting and battering" Felix Crotheis, Charles Cavanaugh was before Alderman Taylor yesterday. His Honor placed him in the hands of Warden Smith to await a hearing.

Edward Jones lodged an information before Alderman Hartley yesterday charging William Bidon with assault and battery, in striking him in the face without just cause. A warrant was issued.

Adolph Wassman brought an information yesterday before Alderman Barker of the South Side against Theodore Mahler, charging him with "insulting" his son on the head with a wagon whip. Warrant issued.

Mrs. Slack was fined $5 and costs by Alderman Wm. Barker of the South Side yesterday, for being too profane in her utterances of prayer. Her actions were accompanied with a shade of disorderly conduct, for which she received the punishment.

J. Dever was before Alderman Kreuter, yesterday, on a charge of felony preferred by J. F. Jones. It appears the defendant became a little too familiar about the pockets of the plaintiff's clothes, and it is alleged he abstracted a silver watch therefrom valued at forty dollars. He was committed to await a hearing.

Two informations were made against Will am Duggans, before Alderman Butler yesterday, charging him with disorderly conduct. Emma Sair complained that he used his "kicking appendages" a little too freely about her body, and Lucy Amstead brought an action for an unpleasant use of his fingers in her hair. The parties are all colored. The defendant was arrested and committed for a hearing.

Dress Trimming—Trimming Silks.

Parties desirous of making money by saving it, would do well to bear in mind the semi-annual clearance sale of Messrs. Rosenbaum & Co., Nos. 78 and 80 Market street, who, having accumulated an immense stock of goods in their store, have determined to close out many of their goods, and, as an inducement, have made such reductions in prices as must insure their speedy sale. The ladies, who are the best judges of these matters, say that goods at this sale were sold uncommonly low before the inauguration of the clearance sale, and that a reduction from their former prices must mean that their goods are sold for almost nothing at all. And this is about what it means, as some ladies have said in regard to this clearance sale, that they can purchase more for five dollars than they could at other houses during the Summer trade, for ten dollars. Hamburgs, Laces, Millinery Goods, Hosiery, Gloves, Corsets, Ladies' Underware, Dress Trimmings, Trimming Silk, Umbrellas and Rachings and all other articles in the line very cheap, at 78 and 80 Market Street.

The Profits of Wholesale.

Very few have any idea of the amount to be saved by purchasing their goods in bulk or wholesale instead of at retail. Time, says one, something more than a month, but you do not expect me to buy my boots and shoes by the wholesale. No, you need not buy them by the case or box in order to get them at wholesale prices, for Mr. Taggart will sell a single pair of boots or shoes at wholesale rates, and just as cheap as if purchased by the hundred pairs.

Removal.

The United States Bank located at No. 123 Fourth avenue, will remove about September 1st to the Corner of Fifth avenue and Wood street, where with better facilities they will be prepared to attend to receive the deposits of their patrons, discount their notes, make their collections, and discharge with promptitude and dispatch all the duties pertaining to a well regulated bank.

Pittsburgh Monumental Granite Works, corner Penn avenue and Thirty-second Street. tf ALEXANDER CASEY.

ALLEGHENY COUNCILS.

Regular Meeting Last Night.

The Gas Company's Contract—The Proposition Accepted—The Heating of City Hall—A Heated Discussion—A Pittsburgh Firm Successful—The Petition From Butchers' Run Folks—Improvements Contemplated.

Allegheny Councils held a regular meeting last evening.

SELECT COUNCIL.

H. McNEILL.....President Pro Tem.
ROBT. T. WHITE.....Clerk.

At eight o'clock this branch was called to order by Mr. Patterson, upon whose motion, in the absence of President McBrier, Mr. Hugh McNeill was called to the Chair.

Present—Messrs. Ackley, Cochran, Day, Heagy, Hartman, McNeill, Omsler, Ober, Patterson, Phillips, Riddle, Reineman, Reed, Walton, Wittmer, Voegtly, Zinkand.

Minutes read and approved.

Mr. Ackley presented the resignation of Mr. George D. Riddle as member from the Second ward. The reason given was a pressure of private business.

The resignation was accepted.

Also a resolution directing the Mayor to issue his proclamation for a special election to fill the vacancy. Passed.

Also resolution for gas lamp on Ackley street. Passed.

Mr. Patterson, petition from Bernard Gray in reference to grading done in McClure township. Referred.

Mr. Walton, remonstrance against a sewer in the Fifth ward. Referred.

BUTCHERS' RUN.

Mr. Reineman offered a petition signed by citizens of the Third and Seventh wards asking for the improvement of the Butcher's Run valley according to a plan set forth in the petition —all of which was published in the GAZETTE of yesterday. Referred to the Street and Sidney Committees.

Mr. Wittmer, petition for an extension of time for the payment of the assessments for the improvement of McClure avenue, as the majority of the people had suffered by the flood. An extension of nine months was asked. Referred to the Finance Committee.

Mr. Phillips, petition for board walks, Seventh ward. Referred.

Also petition for lateral sewer on Preble avenue, Seventh ward.

Also petition for gas lamp.

Also petition for grading and paving of McClure avenue. All were referred.

THE STREET DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Patterson, from the Street Committee, reported adverse to sewers on Monterey street, and on Jackson street. The Committee also reported printed ordinances that were disposed of as follows:

Ordinance for continuation of sewer on old city line, from Church alley to Concord street; read three times and passed.

Ordinance authorizing construction of a lateral sewer on East and Mill streets; passed finally.

Ordinance grading, paving and curbing of Preble avenue, in S. C., August 13th, passed; C. C., August 27th, laid over.

An ordinance grading, paving and curbing Pine alley, Ninth ward, in S. C., August 13th, passed C. C., August 27th, referred back to Street Committee.

Ordinance grading, paving and curbing of Short alley, S. C., August 13th, passed C. C. August 27th. Laid over.

Ordinance grading, paving and curbing of Franklin street, S. C., August 13th passed; C. C., August 27th, referred back to the committee.

Ordinance opening and widening Middle alley, in S. C. July 23d passed; C. C., August 27th, passed.

On motion adjourned.

(Communicated.)

PIPE LINE VS. RAILROADS.

The Question Considered on Its Merits—A Matter of Vital Importance to Pittsburgh.

The question pending in the Courts of this county, at the present time, in regard to the right of the Columbia Conduit Company to lay their pipes across the line of the West Penn Railroad, is one of very great importance to Western Pennsylvania and to Pittsburgh in particular. It is a matter of surprise to me that the daily journals, which, as a general thing, have always been conducted in the interest of the city, have not given the subject more attention. I consider a citizen of Pittsburgh, deeply interested in its welfare, to give my views on the subject, and I find that my opinions, whatever they may be worth, are very generally endorsed by the business men of our city. I have conversed with a large number of influential citizens, and from the manner in which they expressed themselves I feel fully warranted in saying that the Judges before whom this matter may come for settlement will be held to a strict account for the decision they render. They are expected to consider the paramount rights of the public, as well as the interests of the contending corporations.

In matters of this kind it has been the testimony of all enlightened communities to favor improvements which confer great public benefits upon mankind, even though by so doing private interests may be, for a time, affected unfavorably. The history of railroads is the best illustration of this assertion that can be found. Before railroads were built, under the old principle of law, and of all corporations *they* should be the last to ask or expect that their private interests should be allowed to interpose as effectual barriers against great public benefits and improvements of community.

The method of transporting oil by means of pipe lines is not an experiment or a novelty. Pipe lines have been in successful operation for years, and are as much established institutions as railroads. The railroads themselves, in their operation has been invariably successful and satisfactory. They are not only recognized as great improvements on all other means of transportation, but they have been found by experience to be the only means capable of doing the work at remunerative prices.

The advantages of pipe lines over railroads may be summed up as follows: 1. They pass over more direct routes, and consequently shorter than the distance of transportation, often as much as is the case of the Columbia Conduit line compared with competing railroads. 2 The present cost of transportation by railroad from the Butler oil regions to this city is $1 a barrel, and by pipe line, while that by the Pipe line will not exceed 30 or 35 cents at most. 3. On railroads there is great loss of oil in transit by shrinkage, leakage and destruction by collision and fire. By the pipe line there is no loss by these means or any other. 4. The handling of the oil is more convenient and less expensive by the pipe line than on the railroads. 5 The transit of the oil is more rapid and certain by the pipe line. The company always having their tanks full at the terminus, will be prepared to deliver any quantity of oil on the very day or even the hour that it has been shipped at the end of the line, the fact of shipment being announced by their own telegraph wires.

The above mentioned advantages are alone sufficient to show beyond all question that the pipe line is a *great public benefit*, and as such ought to receive the most favorable consideration by the interpreters of the law. But this is no all.

The pipe line has become an *absolute necessity* for successfully carrying on the important business of oil producing, and especially of refining in the city of Pittsburgh. Owing to the extremely low price of oil it has become absolutely ruinous to the business to pay the rates of transportation required by the railroads, and it is evident that the business must cease to exist unless a cheaper mode of conveyance is obtained. This fact is especially applicable to Pittsburgh on account of the disastrous discrimination against her in freight charges by the railroads acting under the control of the Pennsylvania Central. The refining business, which, for natural reasons, ought to center in Pittsburgh, and which once did center here, promising to make this city, as it should be, the great leading city of the world in the trade and manufacture, has been gradually driven away from us, by the unjust discrimination of railroad monopolies. Pittsburgh's financial enterprises are also suffering from the almost fatal blow she has received from the unjust discourse the Pennsylvania Railroad has pursued toward her, and now when her business men are making an effort to rise and recover something of their lost property and position, this railroad monopoly seeks to set its iron foot on them and crush out their hopes and purposes. It would be hard to form a correct estimate of the amount of capital that has been driven away from this city to Cleveland, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York and other cities by this policy of the railroads, until instead of being the *principal* of the oil refining cities of the country, we are the least. Now the only means left to us to avert this fatal ruin in this respect and recover entire prosperity for our city, is the right of way of the pipe line to come into the neighborhoods where our refineries are located. It seems, therefore, perfectly clear that the pipe line is an *absolute necessity* to our ex stence as an oil refining city.

What, then, are the grounds on which the railroad company opposes this great benefit and this *necessity* to the community? And what justice is there in the Courts sustaining this opposition?

It is not for a moment contended that any public evil can come of the existence of the pipe lines, but can it be shown that the laying of the pipes deep in the earth under the railroad tracks will damage them in any way. Indeed it has never been alleged by the railroad companies that any damage was apprehended in this account. And if such an allegation should be made, a suffic ent answer would be found in the fact that for years the pipe lines have crossed railroad tracks in the oil regions in hundreds of places and no damage has ever yet resulted from the practice.

The only *possible* reason the railroad company can have in opposing the extension of the pipe line into this city, is the purely *selfish* one that the success of the enterprise will lessen the business of the road and diminish its annual dividends. This is the *whole* of it in a nutshell. From this sinister motive the Pennsylvania Railroad is indicted to place itself before the eyes of the world as a "dog in the manger" and say to a whole community, "If we can't make money out of the oil production you *shall* not. We will not bring your oil to market at remunerative rates, nor will we allow *any body else* to do so. We must *sink* on the profits of the oil business or else we will *sink* your end of the State and your city in ruin, so far as this business is concerned." The Pennsylvania Company has done many acts of tyranical monopoly, but surely this exceeds them all.

I have not touched the technical points of the question. These belong to the courts, and I have too much confidence in the wisdom and integrity of our Judges, to believe that they will allow a mere technicality of law to override a great principle of justice, and the best interests of the public.

Before closing this article, however, I would respectfully call the attention of the Judges of our Courts to one fact. The Conduit Company in asking the right to cross the railroad is not asking a new and unheard-of privilege. It simply *claims* the authority of law, to avail itself of the *extension* of a practice which has become a well established *usage*, which has been recognized as a *right* by all the railroads traversing the oil regions, and sanctioned as a right by the Courts in every country where the institution exists.

OIL REFINER.

BREVITIES.

Paragraphic Pencilings of Passing Events.

BREVITIES.

The Union nine of Allegheny, was defeated on Wednesday at Newcastle by the Neshannock base ball club by a score of 13 to 5.

Yesterday Collector Steel received from the Treasury Department $150,000 on account of purchase money for the Third avenue post-office site.

Our young friend Mr. Thomas Laying has given up "single blessedness," having been married on Wednesday evening. We congratulate him on his choice, and wish the young couple a happy future.

Post No. 88 of the G. A. R., of Allegheny, will go to Dunbar's Camp, near Uniontown, September 4th, where they will take a little experience in camp life for a few days. Of course a jolly time is expected.

The alarm at six o'clock yesterday evening from box 42, at the corner of Federal street and Fifth avenue, was occasioned by a slight fire on the roof of a carpenter shop in that vicinity. The damage done was trifling.

The crusaders again infested the Philadelphia saloon, on Sixth street, last night, and spent considerable time praying and singing around it. No attempt was made, as on a former occasion, to brimstone them away.

The papers in the case against the steamboat "L. C. McCormick," prepared by the Government Inspectors, has been received by United States District Attorney Reed. The actions against the other boats, charged with violating the law, have not been placed in the hands of Mr. Reed.

"Davy" McGunnegle, of the office of the Clerk of the Courts, while on his way to the city yesterday morning was thrown over an embankment on the South Side near the Monongahela bridge. He was injured sl